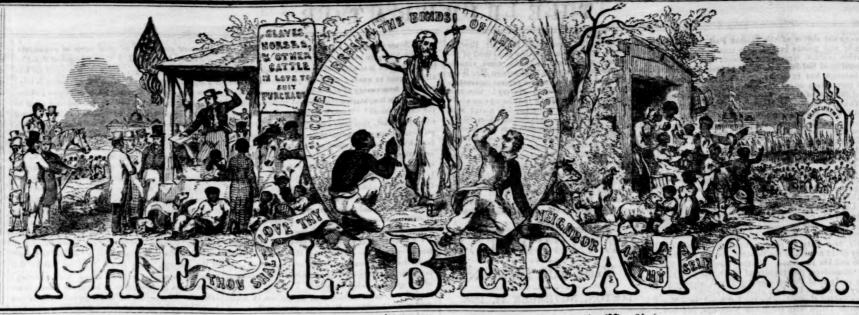
LARS, if payment be made in advance. All remittances are to be made, and all letters relating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to directed, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent.

Avertisements making less than one square inthree times for 75 cents one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, nis and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are aused to receive subscriptions for the Liberator.

The following gentlemen constitute the Financial amittee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz >- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY SAING, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and

Flathecolumns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of ery question are impartially allowed a bearing.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR. VOL. XXVI. NO. 46.



Our Country is the World, our Conntrymen are all Manhind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholders! THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their

assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to SECURE THE PERFETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR

SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was

THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER FUGITIVE SLAVES -- AN engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God.

delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of pepular representation, of a representation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons in fact, the oppressor repre-

senting the oppressed! . . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of

mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the

free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

HATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.' - John Quincy Adams.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1856.

WHOLE NUMBER 1349.

SM -- RE-OPENING OF THE APRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

From the New Orleans Delta.

ery is national, and not sectional. It was val with the Union, and existed of law as well try, was received in a man and institution in every State at the period of an institution of the present Constitution. Not But the v this; every one of the original thirteen States ed it as an object of national estance and having a national existence, by miving the Constitution which covered it by an ess guarantee in favor of the slaveholder.

ach, briefly, are the true origin and political re of an institution now territorially peculiar he South, which is denounced and assailed as mal by one half of the Union, and is declared thonal by one the principles on which the Con-tation is founded, a blot upon the national atcheon, and a sin before God and man. But is not with the rampancy of feaming fanaticism the shallow sophistries of hypocritical philan-

Vehave a proposition to lay down that may appear startling to many because it is new, but will have weight and consideration with the thinkg inasmuch as it is based on both philosophy usmoch as it is based on oose property sperience. We, therefore, declare that shaped on the sperience and of right, and only national, of origin and of right, lavery, Republicanism would have long since come a tale in these United States.
But for the stern and unflinching vindication of

he rights of white men by the independent citi-ns of the slaveholding States, whom power could intimidate, capital buy, or monopoly crush, Confederacy would have long since been merg-into a central despotism, as cruel and relentas any that ever oppressed and impoverished ople. The bank monopoly on the one band the manufacturing monopoly on the other, ning with the large monarchal element which, it is useless to deny, has always existed in the country, would have been able to effect this, but in the steady, manly opposition of the Southern resple, and the masterly exertions of their states-

onopolies and a central power. It is slaveholding population that Republi-had its true home and only defence. has had its true he niss has had its true nome and only occurred it is they who have made the Union what it is Christianity. Howard and Wilberforce were shains, humbugs, who rewarded crims by publisheafter maintain a safe and honorable Union, ing virtue.

and enjoy rational liberty. llistory is instructive. Heed its teachings; they not, have been the price of painted delusion; and the remedy, invariably the same, revolution and carnage, until nations have been almost drowned

FED.

B oks for a their ad-the liberal the sale of LY BIBLE, NGS. Our known to

New York.
Six Bollars, and Subscrip-warded per central town hose of Cal-O10 2m

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SES.

Slavery was an institution in all the ancient reall the mightiest in arms, and Athens, the most phrious in art, of all the old republics, slattly prevailed to a greater extent than in any state of the Union. In Athens, the proportion of sixes to fromen was about two to one; in Rome, sarely less. And yet, with this institution imbedded in their very hearts, they lived and flourished, century after century, and reached a magnificance and a grandeor of which the history of modern free society afferds no example. lies, but in two we have eminent examples .--

adden free society affords no example.

Modern free society, as at present organized, is adically wrong and rotten. It is self-destroying. add an never exist happily and normally until it add an never exist happily and normally until it is qualified by the introduction of some principle equivalent in effect to the institution of Southern lego slarery. We do not mean that the whites, or the laboring portion of them, should hold the then liberated from the real bondage, poverty and want, to which free society exposes them. They se liable to be dependent without the hope of re-

egro slavery, then, is the conservative element of Republicanism, and the firmest basis of society is these United States. This truth the thinking ten of the North recognize at this moment. They bein to see that the knell of the Union and of maintain republicanism was sounded when bad, or tabilities. santions, or bigoted men in the North declared fatery to be sectional and not national, and weak and selfish politicians in the South, anxious oth and the country, bowed to the sentence,

South and the country, consequence of the first post penal can be accided and political value of slatic being the social and political value of the first person, and nothing, at the present time, build more nearly interest the wise philanthrost and the patriotic statesman, than to devise because the first these objects—to restore slavery the particle statesman, the particle statesman s thing with jealousy and suspicion upon any pocommit itself to these views, albeit no less conage than Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky,

Recting some anotion to their negation.

We have heretofore pointed to the measure of the semption as one highly favorable to the semption as one highly favorable to the least just named, to wit: the diffusion and ex-

SLAVERY THE BASIS OF REPUBLICANSLAVERY THE BASIS OF REPUBLICANTO OPENING OF THE APRICAN

TO OPENIN Nevertheless, we shall announce it, and here de clare that we not only desire to make territories now free, slave territories, and to acquire new now free, slave territories, and to acquire new territory into which to extend slavery—such as ed to that work. There is, first, the ground of Ansure trainers in the ground of Ansure trainers. Such as the ground of Ansure trainers in the ground of Ansure trainers in the ground of Ansure trainers. Such the ground of Ansure trainers in the ground of Ansure traine ortal with the Union, and existed of law as well cure. A frican slave-trade, that every white re-open the African slave-trade, that every white man might have a chance to make himself owner of one or more negroes, and go with them and his neutry, was received into all the Colonies, and

But the North would never consent to this; they would dissolve the Union rather than grant it, say the croaking impracticables. Gentlemen, you do not know the North, oracular as you look when dubiously shaking your heads. It would and oppose any more bitterly a large demand like this, boldly made, than the smallest one, faintly and politely urged. Try it. There is nothing to lose by the experiment. At all events, if the attempt to re-open this trade should fail, it would give one more proof of how injurious our connection with the North has become to us, and would tion with the North has become to us, and would indicate one more signal advantage which a South-ern confederacy would have over the present hete-rogeneous association called the Union.

ATCHISON AND STRINGPELLOW CAN-ONIZED.

From the Richmond Enquirer. gurated a new school of philanthropy, which chose for its subjects scoundrels and savages. It was a sort of revival of the Pythagorean philosophy, which would vainly attempt to banish pain and misery from the world. The effort would have been income from the invitable consequence. been innocent, but from the inevitable consequence, that in making seconderly comfortable, you increased their numbers, and made honest men less comfortable; and in encouraging savages in idle-

ons on the white race.

The true philanthropist does not deal in soft, rected sentimentalism. He is ready to indict a Prop. VIII. Christians ought not to encourage The true philanthropist does not deal in sort, affected sentimentalism. He is ready to indict a little pain to proure a great deal of happiness; ready to punish the crimical few to advance the well-being of the virtuous and honest many; very, ought to oppose anti-slavery men and measure. ready to expel, enslave or exterminate, if need be, a few wandering cannibuls and savages, who misuse and alberties of white men.

It was in slavery that the conservative element of Republicanism was found to overcome this restrictionary movement toward the annihilation of individual dignity and liberty, as well as State portering to an expert monopolies and a central power. It is a nagazed monopolies and a central power. It is ready to expel, enslave or exterminate, if need be, ures practically advance the 'greatest good of the greatest number,' whilst at the same time they punish,
like Moses and Joshua, ignorance, idolatry and
crime, and promote morality, civilization and
Christianity. Howard and Wilberforce were
Christianity. Howard and Wilberforce were
der, lest our readers should think that we had mis-

But the intuitive common sense of filibusters But the intuitive common sense of influsives. But the intuitive common sense of influsives in invariable and unerring. It tells us that a great republic never existed without slavery. It tells us, that where partial and defined slavery did not exist of law, the mass of the working people have been slaves, and worse than slaves. It of Greeley and Garrison is about to give way to of Greeley and Garrison is about to give way to dealthy. The proper properties the property of the law of Greeley and Garrison is about to give way to the law of the property of the law of Greeley and Garrison is about to give way to the law of the property of Greeley and Garrison is about to give way to the law of the property of the law of Greeley and Garrison is about to give way to the law of the property of the law of the law of Greeley and Garrison is about to give way to the law of the law of the law of Greeley and Garrison is about to give way to the law of the ened and chastened by experience.

grosning under a despotism which challenges a parallel in any other part of the world. They labor under the delusion that they are freemen, and they boast loudly of their devotion to freedom. But there is no freedom in New England. The Church is supreme over the minds of the priestwait, to which free society exposes them. They we liable to be dependent without the hope of relief. The capital their labor creates aff-rids them in storm no guarantee against want when their his is no longer demanded. They have the right is labor and pocket their wages, if they can get any if not, then they have the glorious right to sare at their own expense and on their own repossibility—a privilege which the poor African race an not enjoy!

In the Northern States, free society has proved a failure. It is rotten to the core. It would have demanded with the idea that they are free, and yet they are wearing the chains of enslaved intellect that its disease has and an outward manifestation, and its feverish and desprate energies have been directed in demonian which its potrescence has engendered family and warfare against the South. Let the tensity and warfare against the South with the idea that they are free, and yet they are wearing the chains of enslaved intellect that they are free, and yet they are wearing the chains of enslaved intellect that they are free, and yet they are wearing the chains of enslaved intellect that they are free, and yet they are wearing the chains of enslaved intellect that they are free and yet they are wearing the chains of enslaved intellect that they are free and yet to be approved.

But we must go still further. The President of Dartmouth College believes that slavery is the discounter that the negroes are the descendants of Ham and bis posterity, and that the negroes are the descendants of Ham. He asserts that by the standard warfare against the South. Let the family and warfare against the South. Let the family and warfare against the South as a condition. They look to their religious guides choose

pulpit is supreme, and it has just been exerted in dictating the vote cast for Fremont.—Washington Union.

It would be interesting to know who is the author of the following contemptible production:—

Northern Advice. The following communication (says the Spartanburg Spartan) from a Northern man, appeared in a late Charleston Courier. The edvice is good, though we fear it comes too late:—

To the people of the Slaveholden states. Let it be consumed, or perish on the ground where it was produced to the Northan was produced to the Northan was produced.

The work we to say that any of them shall be free?

According to bray that any of them shall the free colored people.

Dr. Lo

SELECTIONS.

From the Christian Examiner for November.

PRES. LORD'S DEPENCE OF SLAVERY. There are evidently three ways in which slavery may be defended by those who leel themselves callin practice works well. And, in the third place, it may be defended Scripturally, by proofs taken from the Old and New Testaments. President Lord has selected the first line of argument; Dr. Nehemiah Adams has distinguished himself by his enthusiastic labors in the second field of inquiry; and an innumerable company of divines have defended this institution by proofs taken from the Scriptures. It is with the argument in the ab-stract, as set forth by President Lord, that we now have to do.

The substance of the propositions in President Lord's first letter is as follows : + -Prop. I. Ministers of the Gospel ought to con-

sider the question of slavery, from its origin and foundations, as a question of divine right, rather than of prudence, policy, or economy.

Prop. II. Slavery is an institution of God, ac-

ording to natural religion. PROP. III. Slavery is also a positive institution PROP. IV. Slavery is not opposed to the specific

More than half a contury ago, two good, well-intentioned men, Wilberforce and Howard, inau-gurated a new school of philanthropy, which chose

Prop. V. The wide-spread humanitarian phi-

losophy, which pronounces slavery to be essentially wrong, is a great heresy, and tends to alarming Prop. VI. Slavery in itself, apart from its

ness and cannibalism, you imposed heavier bur- ought not to be objected to, inasmuch as it allows

represented or exaggerated them.

But any exaggeration would be impossible, for no man is or can be more of a pro-slavery man than Dr. Lord. He does not merely excuse slavery, he defends it; he does not merely defend it, he justifies it; he does not merely justify it, he admires and loves it. It is a part of his religion, a part of his Christianity. Has any one distinguished himself as the champion of this institution !— Dr. Lord has done more for it than he. Did Mr. ells us, that wherever universal freedom has nomisless, that wherever universal freedom has no many that wherever the properties of the poor nonisless, that wherever the properties of the poor nonisless, the properties of the poor nonisless, the properties of the poor nonnaturally, by means of public opinion, enlightened and chastened by experience.

It as divine. Did John Mitchel desire for himself a plantation and a gang of negroes in Alabama!

PRIEST-RIDDEN NEW-ENGLAND.

The result of the Presidential Election in New England proves that a majority of her people have bowed their necks to the dominion of religious functions. While their hearts are bleeding over the condition of slavery in which the negroes at the South are placed, they seem to be wholly unconscious that they are the victims of a far worse servility themselves. They are the slaves of passion, of prejudice, of religious tyranny; and yet they hug their own chains of absolute subjection to puritanical functicism, and think they are doing God service in shedding tears over the servility of absolutely require slavery, if his justice and goodhug their own control of their services. Now England is to-day need of their services. New England is to-day need to be slaves, then the means necessary need to be slaves, then the means necessary need to be slaves, then the means necessary need to be slaves then the means necessary need to be slaves. for maintaining this blessed institution are all necessary. But without the slave-trade, we could necessary. But without the slave-trade, we could never have had slavery in this country, and God's providential design would have been defeated; hence the slave-trade was right. Moreover, as men are usually so blind to their own good as not Church is supreme over the minds of the press-ridden people. They do not think for themselves, but the political oracles of the pulpit do their thinking. The worst species of despotism is that in which the mind is enslaved. That is the expotism which broods over New England. The slave of the South is happy and contented with his condition. He knows that he is not fitted by no.

theless, they ought to be seriously examined. And twe shall endeavor so to fulfil this duty.

Before we ask whether slavery is right or wrong, we ought to ask, What is slavery? A definition of slavery ought to precede its discussion. Dr. Lord gives a definition on page 11 of Letter First, namely, 'the buying and selling of men as property.' He then adds another definition, namely, 'the having of a civil right [sic] not to their souls, which is an absurdity, and belongs not to any natural or scriptural idea of the institution, but to their services, for the mere support and care of them, without wages.' But Dr. Lord's two definitions are inconsistent with each other. If I own a man, if he is my property, then I also claim a right over his soul. I cannot really own his soul, but I claim to do so by claiming an absolute authority over his conscience and his will, over his reason and his heart. If I assert that he is my property than the is my property is right over his conscience and his will, over his reason and his heart. If I assert that he is my property.

tional service. The conditions may be fixed by the parties themselves, as in the case of hired labor, or by another authority, for example, that of the State, veloping the religious sentiment. War has done

slave. In most of the slave States, the laws punish excessive cruelty, or murderous assaults committed against the slave by the master. But these provisions are practically nullified in various ways. First, the right of solf-defence is taken from the slave. No matter what outrage is offered to him by a white man, it is a grave crime to make any being made a slave, that the system which deprives a man of every right, turns him into a thing. by a white man, it is a grave crime to make any resistance. His master, in a fit of rage or drunken madeass, may be about to morder him, but he must not lift his hand in self-defence. Secondly, as the testimony of a colored man is not taken in the courts of the slave States, it would be usually very difficult to prove any offence committed by a white man against a slave. And lastly, the execution of the laws being completely in the hands of the whites, it will seldom happen that they will punish each other for injuries done to a slave. We do not wonder, therefore, that in 1816 a grand jury of South Carolina declared, in their official presentof South Carolina declared, in their official presentment, that 'instances of negro homicide were com-mon, and that the murderers were allowed to con-

religion to be established or abolished according to men's notions of convenience? Dr. Lord has addressed some questions to his brother ministers. Might it not be well for him to consider these questions himself?

But we must look a little more strictly at the argument of our Dartmouth President. For when the head of one of our chief New England colleges, the head of one of our chief New England colleges, the head of one of our chief New England colleges, they surely deserve to be seriously examined. His views may seem to us inconsistent with the plainest principles of natural justice and Christian duty; they was as he does of those who are attempting to break every yoke. He censures severely those who make a trade of philanthropy, and est principles of natural justice and Christian duty; tempting to break every yoke. He censures severethey may seem to us as superficial and conceited, ly 'those who make a trade of philanthropy, and
as in his view are those of his opponents. Nevertheless, they ought to be seriously examined. And
thies' by seeking to overthrow this divine institu-

ity over his conscience and his will, over his reason and his heart. If I assert that he is my property, then I declare that it is for me to say what
he shall know and what he shall not know; whether he shall be able to read God's word, or not:
whether he shall have an opportunity to hear Christ,
whether he shall have an opportunity to hear Christ.
There is no evidence that the enslaved nations and
preached, or not. I am his conscience; he must
races of ancient or modern times have been any
warse than their enslavers.
There is no evidence preached, or not. I am his conscience; he must have no higher law than my will, else he is not my slave. His duties are all dependent upon my will: his duties as a Christian, as a busband and father, as a member of society, are all subordinate to his duty to me. He cannot go to church, or read his Bible. or keep the Lord's day holy, or fulfil his duties to his family, if I forbid it,—otherwise he is not a slave. If I say to him, 'Quit your wife, and take another, -Steal,—Lie,—Commit highway robbery for my benefit,'—he must do it. If he says, 'Master, that is wrong, I cannot do it,' he instantly ceases to be a slave, for he assumes the right of deciding for himself when to serve me, and when not. If he can decide in one case, he can decide in other cases, and my absolute authority is gone. Henceforth when I give an order, I must

gone. Henceforth when I give an order, I must and moral organization, to that of the whites, virtually say, 'Do this, provided you think it right.' But that is not slavery.

Slavery is absolute, unconditional, indefinite servitude. This distinguishes a slave from a servant. A servant is bound to definite, limited, and conditional conditions are recognized. The conditions was be found in the statement of the whites, while inferior in energy and intellect.

In order to prove slavery to be a divine institution, according to natural religion, it is not enough to show that it has done some good. There is no institution so evil but that it is attended with good.

Every form of superstition and idolatery has done by another authority, for example, that of the State, as in the case of seridom. A stare is bound to render unlimited service, and to receive passively such treatment as the master choses. A serf is bound to render limited service, and receive treatment limited by the law of the State. A serrant is bound to render such limited service, and to receive therefore such treatment and compensation, as is agreed upon between himself and his employer. The distinction is obvious and essential.

It is not, then, an improper use of language to say that the slave belongs to his master, body and soul. The master has absolute authority over the soul of the slave, in all its faculties of reason, affection, conscience, and will. To deny this is to change slavery into something else. To deny it is change slavery into something else. To deny it is ry has prevented them from growing worse; and to speak, not of American slavery, but of some other kind of service.

Unquestionably, the State reserves to itself the right of punishing any breach of the peace or prisoned by the tyrange of Acetic in 1999. right of punishing any breach of the peace or criminal assault by the master on the person of the slave. In most of the slave States, the laws punish excessive cruelty, or murderous assaults committed thanked the Divine Providence. But does it fol-

A BEAM IN HIS OWN EVE.

do not wonder, therefore, that in 1816 a grand jory of South Carolina declared, in their official presentment, that 'instances of negro homicide were common, and that the murderers were allowed to continue in the full exercise of their powers as maters and mistresses.' Only last year, Governor Adams of that State, in his annual message, declared 'that the administration of the laws, in relation to the colored population, by the Courts of Magistrates and Freeholders, called loudly for reform.' Their decisions,' said he 'are rarely in accordance with justice or humanity.' A Croole planter in Louisiana told Mr. Olunstead, that, though the law of Louisiana required that negroes should not be worked on Sunday, vet that there was not a planter within sight of him in any direction who did not work his negroes. Practically, therefore, in this country, the master's authority over his slaves is aministed.

Let us now proceed to examine the propositions of President Lord in their order.

He declares slavery to be a divine institution, according to natural religion. His proof seems to be, that men, being generally wicked, need to be restrained; and that slavery is an encessary for some races, to restrain them from greater wickedness, na imprisonment is for some individuals. Slavery, therefore, like imprisonment, is a truly reformatory institution, and better for the world than would be the absence of it. He calls it 'a wholesome ordinance on the whole for the world than would be the absence of it. He calls it 'a wholesome ordinance on the whole for the punishing and restraining of vice, and the encouragement of virtues.' He further illustrates his view by saking if it would not 'be a reflection upon the character of God to conclude otherwise, just as it would be to conclude that sickness, pain, and death, or frosts, mildews, earthquakes, and voleances, are not naturally parts of God's comprehensive, righteour, and the propositions, within the control of the American Charel. He farther illustrates his view by saking if it w

in the religious organizations to which they be-long, and then seek to quiet an accusing conscience by a spasmodic zeal for reform in political affairs! When such men as Dr. Bacon, Dr. Thompson, Dr. Cheever, Dr. Storrs and H. W. Beecher, have the courage and the consistency to apply their anti-slavery principles in their ecclesiastical relations, and to treat unsoundness on a great question of morals as they do unsoundness in respect to ab-stract theological dogmas, we shall think better of their anti-slavery than it is possible for us to do at present.—Anti-Slavery Standard.

> OFFICIAL MAIL RIPLING. PROGRESS OF SLAVE-BREEDING DESPOTISM.

en, was stand-manyid

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune: Sir. - It appears to me that the circumstances I am about to relate ought to be made public, that the people may know that the spirit of despotism is manifested elsewhere than in Hungary and Italy, or Kansas. I have had a correspondent in the laster place for several months. It may be said, 'What of that! That is an affair of your own.' I thought so myself, till I learned that some persons thought differently, and made it a part of their business, as will be seen.

About the middle of August, a friend informed me that a man had been talking to her father.

me that a man had been talking to her father about my correspondence, and added that she thought it very singular how he should know so much about my letters as he professed to know, unless somebody had opened them at the post-office. I thought it strange myself, but do not know that I should have made any inquiries about it, had I not been informed by a correspondent that a letter containing money, which I mailed on July I, had not been received, and he advised me to make invarience at this office. make inquiries at this office. I then made efforts to ascertain who the persons were that had taken so much interest about my letters, and was told by Mr. W., in whose house I reside, that Mr. D., a class-leader in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and mail-contractor between H. Church, South, and mail-contractor between II. and D., some time in July took him aside and told him confidentially, and as an important secret, that I was writing a great many long letters to the Abolitionists in Kansas, etc. I began to have doubts that the one containing money went fur-ther than this post-office; therefore, my next in-quiry was directed to Mr. D. himself, in the presence of Mr. and Mrs. W., to learn, if possible, where he obtained so much knowledge, and he told me he had heard Mr. McD., the postmaster, and several other persons, speak about it; but when I requested him to inform me who the 'sov-eral other persons' were, he at first refused, but afterward said that he did not know that he could afterward said that he did not know that he could tell who they were. It seemed not a little surprising that he should tell something as a secret, attaching to it importance even, and forget who told him! He even had the impudence to tell me that he thought I had been doing very wrong in my writing, and that he did think it very strange that I had written so many letters to Kansas.—Here was an enigma to solve. How could he know how many letters I had written to that place! for I had mailed but one at this post-office directed I had mailed but one at this post-office directed there, and I informed Mr. D. of that fact. It was also a fact that I had written two other letters directed to Kansas, but as they related to some business matters that I could not have attended to here, I enclosed each of them in a letter to a friend, requesting him to attend to the business for me, and then mail them. The one sent first he receired, as it contained only a draft payable to him, and therefore of no value to any other person; but the second, containing money, is missing. These facts look rather unfavorable for our pious class;

The following will serve as an illustration of the man:—After he had been talking about my correspondence in the manner he had, though I had not heard of it, he came here one day, and de-livered a philippic against all 'higher-law fanat-ics,' for my benefit undoubtedly, but at the time I did not know it. Among other excellent re-marks, he said: I wish Henry Ward Beecher could just drop down here in J., and the boys know who he was, and they would give him a ride that he would remember—not a ride on a railroad, but a ride on a rail.'

What I have already related, one not a tyrant What I have already related, one not a tyrant would think was outrageous enough; but the climax is not yet completed. Our conscientious postmaster, also a class-leader, has indeed 'refused to mail any thing from my hands!' I have his note in which he gave me that astonishing information, and my letters were sent back to me, and I was obliged to send them eight or ten miles to another office to be mailed. I had heard that he said he would not mail another letter for me, but I did not believe he said so, for I thought his official oath required him to mail all pre-paid letters sent to his office. I was told by one who has an op-portunity to know, that, beside the mail-contrac-tor, some others, who call themselves gentlemen, had advised the postmaster to pursue the course he did. I have written to the Post-Office Department, stating all necessary particulars as correctly and fairly as I could, including a copy of the cor-respondence with the postmaster here, and shall wait with some interest to learn whether the United States mail, so called, really belongs to the United States Government, or to a village post-master and his clique. master and his clique.

I will here state that I have done nothing to

arouse these human bloodhounds; that I have said nothing about slavery here; that I never wrote an article upon that subject for publication, either pro or con, nor did I ever tell the slaves that any body thinks they have any rights, for I think it would be showing very little kindness to them to make them diseatisfied with their condition, when it is not in one's power to improve that condition in the least. But what may be my opinions with in the least. But what may be my opinions with regard to the slavery question, or what I may write about it in my letters to my friends, is my own affair, and if any are so impertinent as to endeavor to infringe that right, I shall resent their impertinence, and maintain my right in all possible circumstances. Even if I chose to write for publication, I have a right to do so, and the denial of this right by any person would only cause me to make the effort.

The following will show how the shameful proceedings above narrated appear to some here:—

A gentleman of considerable intelligence said that if he had a sister in Maine, New Hampshire, or any other State, and a number of men should club together to invade her rights, as some men here had assailed mine, he would not wait for the operation of any law, but would see the said of the sa eration of any law, but would go there and shoot them at once.

where will this spirit of tyranny stop! It would be well to consider the matter ere it is too late. When I read the accounts of its outrages in Kansas and in the Senate Chamber at Washington, I had no thought for a moment that I should ever personally encounter it. But it has obtained from me no concessions. (Is it a recent importation from Europe! Let our Know-Nothing friends

look to that.) It is indeed singular, that when in despotic Russia, as is said, the Carr is making efforts to abolish surfdom, in free America as American woman should be annoyed as much as American woman should so annoyed as much a possible because some men thought she did no believe slavery to be a divine institution; or, it he words of a Methodist preacher, who said,—
'Shavery is an institution established by God him self, and, therefore, one to be extended all ove the habitable parts of the earth.' This should h remembered. Very chivalrous treatment of a lady do you not think so! But I am not the only one who has been so treated. As the men of the region pride themselves on their chivalry, I will rejate an incident or two to illustrating the second teristic. A lady from the North, residing in thi State, told me that a friend sent her a paper which happened to contain an article upon slavery, and being busy just at the time, without reading the paper, she sent it to the man in whose house she was. When she next saw him has house she she knew what kind of a paper it was that si ent to him; and she replied, 'The Farmer's Cahinet, a very good paper.' He then said to her, 'Is
is an Abolitionist paper, and you must send it back
to the person who sent it to you.' Her indignation was aroused by that, and her answer was, 'I we not send it back to please all the slaveholders' Christendom. Having once expressed some com-nassion for the condition of slaves, a huge barbarian, whom some denominated a gentleman, told her that he had four likely negro men without wives, and she might marry any one of them that she preferred. He intended it as the greatest in-sult, that he could offer; and I do not think he could have offered a greater, unless he had pro-posed to marry her himself; for she was as much uperior to him as he thought himself superior to when I ascertain to whom the mail belongs, I

When I ascertain to whole will let you know, for it is a matter that interests nany. Georgia, Oct. 10, 1856.

From the New York Post. THE SOUTHERN NULLIFIERS.

Let us suppose, for an instant, that the nulli-irs were to accomplish their purpose, and the nion were divided,—what would be the condition of the Southern half! What would they have to do, for example, to raise a revenue! Nearly all of our national income is from customs duties. The income from this source in 1854—the last year from which we have the full Treasury re-ports—amounted to \$65,147,456. We doubt if ere are many, even at the North, who are aware that \$60,000,000, or more than nine-tenths of comes through Northern ports. That is not all. The increase of these duties at the North is more than twice as great as at the South. We have before us the Treasury volumes of 'Receipt and Expenditures, for five years only—from 1850 to 1854, inclusive. Taking the two years—1850 and 1854—we find the following results:

Customs receipts North, \$36,307,523 \$50,010,490 65 Customs receipts South, 4,121,435 5,136,967 94 40,429,459 65,147,456 Total in the U. S.

During four years, the customs receipts at the South have gained twenty-four per cent., and at the North sixty-five per cent.; at the South six per cent. gain annually, and at the North over sixteen per cent. If we omit the interior pla at the South, flourishing cities and ports of ent like Memphis and St. Louis, the gain on the sea board from Delaware to Texas, during four years has been only eighteen per cent. And what makes the flourishing foreign trade in places like Mem-phis and St. Louis? Most certainly that active commerce carried on with the Free States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, Iowa and the new erritories. And why are the merchants of Westport, Independence, and other places in Northern d Western Missouri, at this time, complaining of the almost total cessation of trade and impend-ing bankruptcy! The answer may be found in the daily record of crime and ruffianism which

reaches us from Kansas.

But giving the South the benefit of the larges total gain of customs receipts-twenty-four per cont. in four years—what then! In four years
after the last report—in 1858—at the former rate
of increase, the income from customs at the North
would be \$99.017,307, or almost one hundred dollars in a year. At the South-taking their past increase as a guide-their annual be but \$6,369,839

Now, let us imagine them as good as their word; let us imagine that these Cuba-annexing, Ostend Manifesto, slave-driving Buchaniering border-ruffians were permitted to carry out their threat of breaking the Union in two, and the North compelled to take the advice which Hamlet gave to his adulterous mother, when she declared that her heart was 'eleft in twain '-- Throw away the worser part of it, and live the purer with the

Now, let us suppose disunion peaceably made four years of orse than the deficit in the finances of Austria which is now about thirty-eight millions annually. The northern portion-the 'better-half'-start

ing in 1858 with an annual income of \$99,017,317. the ordinary gain, would have a gross revenu in four years of say \$525,000,000. Putting the s at \$60,000,000 a year-though we do not expenditures at the North being notoriously so much lower than at the South-we should have aded in four years to the amount of \$240,-000,000, leaving an overplus of \$285,000,000

Now this is a mathematical calculation, based on the present actual income from customs of the two portions of the country. The actual state of things would, of course, be modified by alterations in the tariff and other controlling circumstances ; but judging of the future by the past, we have result. The receipts fr not alter the case materially : it would give a little larger income, but the disproportion would be still greater than it would be in the custome The entire national income from land-sales e years has amounted, in round numbers, to only \$25,000,000, or about five millions annually this about one-fourth is collected in the Slave States, and the balance at the North. A e Missouri land-offices for lands in Iowa and the free serritories; and, for the future, the sales of land by the nation, for many years, will be but ing, a great share of the available wild lands having been already disposed of to railroad companies and State governments.

From the New York Tribune. 'TO WHAT BASE USES WE MAY COME.'

Touchstone, who was philosopher as well as ourtier and poet, told Rosalind, in the forest of Arden, the great truth in natural history, when he said that 'cat will after kind.' It is true, not only in natural history, but in political as well, and applies to dirty dogs as well as to cleanly cats. If there were any doubt on this point, the skeptie would have only to turn his eyes to the city of Boston to have it forever removed. The remant of the Boston Whigs there have at last coupled with their natural mates. They used to turn up their noses, as if they smelt something unsavory, when they met a Democrat, and looked upon them all as one, as the mire under their feet. And the Democrats regarded the Whigs with an answering aversion. But now they have rushed into one another's arms, and sworn eternal fidelity. Like the souls which are said to be dropped from heaven well mated, but which often e widely separated in their descent, they have been long divided. But, like those happy spirits which, after long separation and tedio at last find each other, they have mingled into one in a harmonious marriage—of which we sincerely trust that there may be no divorce forever.

Mr. William Appleton, the chosen among ten ousand of Boston Whigs as the successor of Mr. Samuel A. Eliot, the voter for the Fugitive Slav Bill, and who proved his worthy successorship lyoting against its repeal, Mr. William Applete joint candidate of the Whigs and Dem crats for the noble purpose of defeating Mr. But lingame! How are the mighty fallen! 'To what . To what hase uses may we come at last! ' as the Prince of Denmark judiciously observed on another occasion. When one sees Mr. Appleton lying comfortably

between the sheets of the Boston Post, tucked up hours, in about the same strain that Mr. Beecher heads and points in the same trackle-bed 'with Charles Gordon Greene, one cannot but laugh at the did those of Ithaca,—and with a good deal of political ability and effect. But the same vicious the oddity of bed-fellowship. It is precisely where he belongs, but it is not often that the right men find themselves so exactly in the right place. And so of the rest of them. George S. Hillard and Seth J. Thomas have met tegether! Robert C. Winthrop and Benjamin F. Hallett have kissed each other! Surely, never were pairs seen so justly formed to meet by nature. They are matched as and Schaffer, I almost wished them defeat for their unnecessary concessions and subservience to the unnecessary concessions and subservience to the unnecessary concessions and subservience to the did those of Ithaca,—and with a good deal of political ability and effect. But the same vicious clement was in his speech that was in Mr. B's—glorification of the Union and a protest against in-terfering with Constitutional Slavery! Governor Hamlin wanted it understood that he was no abolitical ability and effect. But the same vicious clement was in his speech that was in Mr. B's—glorification of the Union and a protest against in-terfering with Constitutional Slavery! Governor Hamlin wanted it understood that he was no abolitical ability and effect. But the same vicious clement was in his speech that was in Mr. B's—glorification of the Union and a protest against in-terfering with Constitutional Slavery! Governor Hamlin wanted it understood that he was no abolitical ability and effect. But the same vicious clement was in his speech that was in Mr. B's—glorification of the Union and a protest against in-terfering with Constitutional Slavery! Governor Hamlin wanted it understood that he was no abolitical ability and effect. But the same vicious did those of Ithaca,—and with a good deal of political ability and effect. But the same vicious clement was in his speech that was in Mr. B's—glorification of the Union and a protest against in-terfering with

atable to these Boston Whigs as to any overseers in Carolina, and a Boston Representative having presamed to rebuke that brother of their love, and to defend their common mother against the stric-tures of their Southern friend and ally, it became their first duty to punish that Representative, if they could not reach the Senator, for his presumption and his insolence. As they could not do this by themselves, the tenuity of their party defying the analysis of the strongest political microscope, they were fereed to look about for helpers. First, they united themselves by the left hand, in a Morganstic Union with the Know Nothings, and now, to secure the great end for which they live and have their being, they have internarried, by a lawful wedding, with the Democrats. The long-parted souls are joined at last in a pre-ordained marriage. We trust that they will find Mrs. Malaren, a phorism true, that in these cases, it is

chasing them with Brooks and Jefferson Davis, ed from men and things, but an element without taint of we can show by their silence and by their speech. In all their resolutions and speeches, they have had no word to say in condemnation of the assault upon Mr. Sumner, and whoever will take pains to Below, J. T. C. again makes his appearance. Our read a vigorous pamphlet just issued, written by Massachusetts, will find chapter and verse for and drag out, where our aim was to call thing what they have said, and what they have left unsaid. But, since then, Mr. George S. Hillard, in a speech at Providence, has defined their position to a nicety as to Mr. Sumner and Mr. Burlingame. He said, on that occasion, that there had been two grand demonstrations in Boston lately—one in honor of the man who didn't fight, (Sumner.) and the other in honor of the man who did make a sort of quasi fight. (Burlingame)! And this was not said in South Carolina, by one of the abettors of Brooks there, but in New England, and by a misfortune and discomfiture. man the chief credit of whose life is, that he once supposed by Mr. Sumner capable of b al friend. It is not fair to Brooks and to put them on a level with Northern men as these. The slaves that black their boots and brush their coats would be their fitting antetypes, were those services voluntary, instead of being compelled. As it is, none but themselves can be their parallel.

From the Practical Christian.

THE CONSTITUTION A PRO-SLAVERY COMPACT: Or. New York : American Anti-Slavery Society, Office 138 Nassau Street. 1856."

Whoever cares to know how the people of the United States came to be bound hand and foot in LEONARD, of Grafton, under the heading, 'Informa United States came to be bound mand and its in-tion Wanted. As I am happy to give all the 'inforvitable outrages, past, present and to come, can so by studying this book. The framers of the Constitution very conningly and fatally interwove Slavery for the colored people with Lib-erty for white people in that bond of Political Union. It was done by bargain, by compromise.

THE LIBERATOR, which might, perhaps, be devoted to The main consideration between the parties was polf and power, glossed over with high pretensions of patriotism. The story may be summed up in a few words:—A Union of all the States must be First, ther formed some how. South Carolina, Georgia, and my former letter. It seems rather singular that an arfugitive slaves must be made capturable throughout the Union, slaveholders must have the privilege of representing three-fifths of their slaves as account of the weak brethren who may be led astray

sword and purse.

Meantime, the Eastern States were avaricious to strengthen their navigation interests, not excepting the slave trade; also to save a penny in the slavery government was put in motion; there be he has had a safe and sacred lair ever since; issue

Drugon's shelter. It is the height of fanaticism grace. (5)
and treason for good men to denounce this proslavery Union. But it is innocence, wisdom, and interpreting the Constitution, seems to be this:—I intheir threats that they will destroy it, if they cannot make it altogether subservient to their pur-poses. So go the times, and so go the multitude. mation. It is well that the work has been republished. Read and understand it. Likewise read it be right for you to participate any longer as an office-holding or voting citizen in carrying on a government ingrained, seared and ossified with such onstrous wrongs. But if you will continue in hand .-- A. B.

DEPECTIVE SPEECHES

Rev. WILLIAM H. FISH-giving an account of some Republican gatherings in central New York, says :-

H. W. Beecher said some good things on this subect, and evinced a high appreciation of wor eral, and of 'Jessie' in particular, who and been tempted to run away with, he said he had been tempted to ron away with, he said!
On various other points, too, he was truthful and eloquent, calling forth responses from the deep heart of humanity—from the moral sense and the religious sense. But he sometimes, I am serry to tifiable—to omit which, and to group them together, way went down no deeper then the recombinated in the latest connection, these accusations were justifiable—to omit which, and to group them together, ness and prejudices, and got a response only them. He glorified the 'Union'-Disunionwished his right hand might be withered, and vathought he need not have said it, and went too But aside from this very vicious element in his speech of two hours length, he, of course, did pirit and manner of speaking -so unlike our un-ompromisingly moral and Christian anti-slavery compromisingly moral and Christian anti-stavery of New England. He is, however, undoubtedly sincere and honest in his work, and so earnest, and devoted, and persevering, that he is using himself up in it—especially his voice. I hope and believe he will by and by ascend to a higher platform, and grapple, in the use of his great powers, and grapple, in the use of his great powers, canadially of speech, with slavery per se.

especially of speech, with slavery per se.

There were probably some three or four thousand people at Cortlandville, and Gov. Hamlin, who was the first speaker, addressed them for two

And the occasion of this great reconciliation was worthy of what it brought about. A Senator of Massachusetts having been justly chastised by a gillant son of South Carolina for daring to say unpleasant truths of that saintly State, as unpalatable to these Boston Whigs as to any overseless. ism, I am for Freemontism; but the latter is very low type of anti-slavery—at least with the

THE LIBERATOR No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 14, 1856.

THE 'COVENANT WITH DEATE.'

It is not our habit to protract a discussion with any one; least of all, with any of our correspondents, whose sentiments, being expressed upon their own reapprop's aphorism true, that, in these cases, 'it is sponsibility, we generally choose to submit without best to begin with a little aversion.' They, eer note or comment, because we place great reliance upon tainly, have had that preparation for a happy the intelligence and discrimination of our readers. That we do no injustice to those Whigs in thus With us, truth is impersonal : not an abstraction divorced from men and things, but an element without taint of

criticisms upon his last letter seem to have wounded his the veteran Josiah Quincy, called 'Whig Policy Analyzed,' but which might be entitled 'The History of the Decline and Fall of the Whig Party in only plainness of speech; a disposition to 'knock down where we supposed we had made a solid refutation We can only disavow any intentional disrespect, or any personal feeling. Circumlecution of speech we do not use ; a diffusive style is not particularly to our taste ; a direct affirmation to an equivocal use of words. If,

To the following long rejoinder of 'J. T. C.' we append some notes as the readiest way to meet its various statements; but with no intention to prolong the discussion, though he shall be heard again, if he desire it.

IS IT RIGHT TO CAST A VOTE? Osnkosh, (Wis.) Oct. 27, 1856.

Mr. W. L. GARRISON :

DEAR SIR, -An absence of several weeks from hou prevented me from seeing your criticisms on my letter in THE LIBERATOR of Sept. 26th, until a few days since. from the Madison Papers, etc. Se-Wendell Phillips. Third Edition, it specially necessary for me to do so; nevertheless, I had not intended to make any rejoinder, not deeming desired to comment on some portions of your article in reply to me. I notice, furthermore, in THE LIBERA-TOR of Oct. 17th, a direct question put to me by T. metion ' I can, and as I am not in the habit of holding opinions or taking positions for which I cannot give satisfactory reasons, (satisfactory at least to myself,) more important matter, written by more distinguished

First, then, respecting your ' brief criticisms' upor formed some how. South Carolina, Georgia, and perhaps North Carolina, would not come into any ticle of so little account 'as to carry its own refutation Union, except a pro-slavery one. Therefore, the slave trade must be guaranteed for twenty years, ries considerably longer than the article itself. You persons in the general government, and domestic by 'plausibility.' Doubtless, their weakness appears insurrections must be put down by the common more vividly to you as you proceed, or you would not

payment of direct taxes, which were to offset the ordeal of criticism and discussion to which every writer payment of the slave representation—a burden that for The Liberator subjects himself, especially if he is the South soon got rid of by means of the revenue so unfortunate as to hold opinions in opposition to those system. So they wrapped it up, and the proof the editor thereof. (1) You have a perfect right to og then, as now, plenty of anti-slavery patriots ho choked down their scruples, and flattered I make no complaint that you have endeavored to do so; the Southern 'fragments,' at the rate of increase that we have seen, would have, in four years from 1858, a gross income of some \$230,000,000—or about seven and a half millions annually. Their expenses as a nation, in that time, would be at least fifty millions a year; and this would leave a favor within the citadel of the Constitution. There has been been desired in the case of \$2.70,000,000. A little of the constitution. There has been desired in the citadel of the Constitution. There has been desired as a papearing before the public in print. (2) Also, such lacked in the citadel of the Constitution. There has been desired as a papearing before the public in print. (2) Also, such lacked in the citadel of the Constitution. There has been desired as a papearing before the public in print. (2) Also, such lacked in the citadel of the Constitution. ing forth at pleasure to chase and devour his prey. 'utterly lacking in moral discrimination,' 'nothing
If ever resisted at all, it has only been when he better than complete infatuation,' 'an insult to comwas thought to be taking too wide a range in his mon sense, 'violates the truth,' &c., are, to say the predatory excursions. And then he has merely least putting the case rather strongly. (3) All minds en required to keep at home like a good pet, with are not east in the same mould, and all hearts are not many a caressive assurance that his shelter should attuned to the same chord. (4) However much we be patriotism of all stripes pledges it- may differ in opinion, my dear sir, let us always re-Buncombe patriotism of all stripes pledges it-elf to take eternal care of the Union—the Red member that courtesy and politeness are Christian

supernal patriotism for slaveholders to bluster out terpret it by what it says; you insist on interpreting it by what men long since dead have said about it. (6.) e. If a lawyer, in the trial of a case at court, rests the but 'it is a long lane that never turns,' suith the claims of his client wholly on circumstantial evidence, old saw. Plain justice will have its day yet. And it is fair to presume he has nothing direct to offer: when that day comes, a clean sweep will be made of these base compromises, these iniquitous conspiracies of the strong against defenceless humanty bleeding under centuries of outrage, yea, and the same admission directly,) that you cannot sustain your position without such reference. (7) I object in toto Read Mr. Phillips's Selections from the to this modus operandi for interpreting constitutions Madison Papers. They are full of valuable infor- and laws. Suppose a Massachusetts lawyer, in defending a man indicted for violating the prohibitory liquor law, should say- Your Honor, this law doesn't mean any such thing as appears on its face. There is, to be sure, something in it about temperance, morality, pun-

(1) We concede to every such correspondent all the firm of Slavery & Co., prepare to meet the final that we claim for ourselves—liberty to state his own responsibilities of the concern, for they are at the claim for ourselves—liberty to state his own responsibilities of the concern, for they are at the claim for ourselves—liberty to state his own views, in his own language, and to reprove as as sharply as he may think we deserve. What more can reasonably be demanded of us? And how many journals in this country allow such a liberty? If we deserve no credit for this, there should be at least no fault-finding or wincing.

(2) No-not ' for professing modesty, when appearg before the public in print,' but for impeaching the intelligence of the American people in regard to their

religious sense. But he sometime, in the popular selfishmay indicate ingenuity, but certainly not fair-dealing, may indicate ingenuity, but certainly not fair-dealing, on the part of 'J. T. C.'

(4) True-but moral principle is still obligatory of rious other awful things might happen to him, us all, and each one ought to contend earnestly for the whenever he should interfere with slavery in the States. He spoke so strongly on this point, that even very moderate anti-slavery Republicans it a shield for himself? it a shield for himself?

(5) But the 'Christian graces' do not debar the inlignant soul from exclaiming, 'Get thee behind me, good service to the cause of Freedom, though I Satan!'—nor from using the plainest rebute. Read could not help feeling that he is getting to be too exclusively political and politician-like, in his spirit and manner of speaking—so unlike our on-blasphemy in their day, our correspondent will probacourtesy and politeness, denounced as rudeness and

uncing the people to be lupatics. (7) What we have said above is a full answer to thi

ishing liquor sellers, &c.; but this is merely a rhetori- And now comes the ne plus ultra of arguments. cal flourish to gain votes. The true intent and mean- You state that 'though J. T. C. voted against Franklin ing of that law is to allow every man to drink and sell Pierce as a matter of preference, he also voted for him all the liquor he wants; and I can produce letters and as a logical necessity '!! vouchers from twenty of the most prominent men who A man is nominated for office whose principles I abhor. voted for the law, stating that they so understood it at I labor to defeat him, both by speech and vote; but h the time it passed.' Would not that lawyer be inform- is elected, nevertheless; and because I actively exerted ed by the Court, that laws were not interpreted by the private opinions and understandings of those who voted acts; whereas, if I fold my hands, and do nothing, I for them, but by some more reliable and more readily am clear of all such responsibility! If this is not the ascertained method? (8) And would not that lawyer pith and marrow of your statement, then I do not be hooted out of court as a foolish ignoramus? Equal- understand language. Is not this argument with a ly absurd, in my estimation, is it to maintain that a vengeance? If a man undertakes to counteract Constitution which proclaims, in advance, for itself, wrong, and does not succeed, he is, by a 'logical nethat it is intended to 'secure the blessings of liberty,' cessity,' responsible for the wrong-isn't he? Whereas was really designed to strengthen and extend the curse if he does nothing about it, no responsibility attaches to of slavery, unless such design can be shown by direct him! (16) The temperance men who vote for a pro-

fanatic and fool was evidence that the people had never the evils of the traffic, because they 'consent to the will understood their own laws. You are constantly quoting Courts and Legislatures as authority on your side beautiful principle to other action besides voting of the question being discussed. I merely wished to When a man is sentenced to be hung, the Messrs. Spen remind you that these important authorities, in a kin- labor for the commutation of his punishment : in case dred matter touching anti-slavery, were hardly consid- he is hung, in spite of their efforts, they are, by a ered reliable by you; and to suggest that the opinions 'logical necessity,' responsible for the legal murder, of Courts and Legislatures, so entirely without value because they consent to the will of the majority-are in the one case, might not be of so much importance in they? You labored, without success, to prevent the anthe other. Was the idea or the application of it so nexation of Texas; therefore, by a logical necessity, very ridiculous, after all? (9)

Now, concerning what constitutes voluntary support principle as this, whether applied to voting, or action of the government. You seem to consider voting and holding office the only modes in which the citizen necessarily does this thing. The proper authorities issue note your estimate of its value. If I were to place my call to all citizens to come up and vote on a certain estimate on yours in this case, I should write the word day; you do not go. The proper authorities issue a 'logical' in this way, viz., 'logical?'?!!--indicating call to all citizens to come up on a certain day and pay it to be doubly questionable by the two first points, and money to support the officers that you refuse to help by the last two, indicating 'joy, grief, or surprise,' elect, and to carry out their decisions and enactments. in accordance with the spelling-book definition; and This time you go! and pay your money to be used for so far as I am concerned, representing the latter of the these purposes, without so much as a protest against its three states of mind mentioned.

great as the difference between midnight durkness and vertebræ, that one is compelled to hold it up, in order the noonday light'; you may see this vast difference to gain an opportunity to knock it down. in the moral influence and responsibility of these two How did cases; but I must confess my inability to see any thing Pierce '? Not a whit more than you have. No, not so of the kind. I think the action, in both cases, covers much; for I used both moral and political means to the same ground, and involves the actor in the same re- defeat him, while you used but one of these kinds of sponsibility. What if the government does say, 'Your action, and very little of that. I submit to his rule, money, or the confiscation of your property, or the im-prisonment of your body, or your life ? Shall a man Wherein, then, consists the difference between us in desert his principles for considerations like these? Not this particular matter?

There is no compulsion here ; this is certainly volunta- Presidency, for reasons not germane to the matters now ry; there is no compulsory officer, no prison, no threat- being discussed. ening of life here, to frighten you, or coerce you into Now, turn we to the question asked by your correcompliance. (12) 'J. T. C. is informed' that 'it is spondent, viz., 'How can J. T. C. interpret the threeour right to wear an imported cloth,' and 'J. T. C.' fifths representation clause of the Constitution in favor would like to be 'informed' how a man who holds all of freedom?' voluntary support of the government to be immoral and First, let us ascertain what this clause is. We quote wicked, can, merely for his own convenience, and with- from the Constitution, Article 1st, section 2d, clause out any existing necessity, contribute money for the 3d, viz :pport of that government? (13)

what is the reason, furthermore, that the important function of voting may not be classed under the head of 'rights which cannot be destroyed, though they may be fettered and perverted in their exercise by the strong arm of usurpation,' as well as the unimportant matters are of usurpation, as well as the unimportant matters.

'Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportion—the among the several States which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons.' of consuming imported goods and using the Post Office This extract comprises all of the clause that has ref-You accuse me of violating the truth when I assert

that you 'never have demurred' when called upon to furnish money for the support of government. I am ready to be convicted, and to acknowledge my error. when it is proved to be one: this is not at present the The word 'free' is one of these; it sometimes means, state of the fact. I know very well that you have said in law, not the right of possessing one's self, but is many times, in speeches and editorials, that you would used to distinguish those entitled to the right of sufhave all the time kept doing it, by contributing to the so interpreted here, because the legal rules will permit Post Office revenues, and by paying your taxes without it, and because, if there are any doubts, it is our duty a formal protest. I judge you by your acts, and not by your talk. Dr. Harriot K. Hunt, of your city, feels

Again: -There is to be added to the 'whole number bound to enter a written protest with the authorities of free persons,' three-fifths of all other PERSONS,'—each year on payment of her taxes. She does this to not three-fifths of all other things or chattels. By the of taxes is concerned. (14)

followed, the government would have fallen to the to the language, and we have a perfect right and are in ground.' Not a bit of it. The government was insti- duty bound to do so. 'Three-fifths of all other persons.' tuted by the votes of the people; it can be destroyed. Are the slaves persons, by the laws and constitutions ly, only by the same authority, exercised in the existence; if they wish to get rid of it, they must vote modity, like a horse or an ox. it out of existence, or resort to violence and mob law. If he is not this, then he is not a slave. That he is

out casting such vote? (15)

(8) The cases are not analogous, because there is n enacted it.

gainst us, and our efforts, it is not surprising that we have been so extensively maligned; but against their (16) We declare the Constitution to be stained with

tribute money? We again ask, was Jesus responsible sion of facts. We shall let JAMES MADISON reply to for Cesar's heathenish and tyrannical government, be- this, in the following extract from No. LIV. of ' The cause he paid the tribute when demanded?

(12) The post-office is a most useful instrumentality. We must deny the fact that slaves are cons

puerile reasoning.

(14) If our daily life be not a sufficient protest, of what avail would be our words? Breath is nothing. It is the paying of the money, in spite of silence or pro test, according to 'J. T. C. which involves us all in the guilt and tyranny of the government ! . Most lame and impotent conclusion.'

(15) If no one voted, where and what would be the

What strange notion is this and positive evidence from the document itself.

I did not say that your having been stigmatized as a necessity; and in case it falls, are responsible for all you are responsible therefor. Who believes in any such

being used for any wrong purpose. (10)

This is one of the arguments (?) sometimes heard
Now, you may see in these two cases a difference 'as of, but seldom seen, so lacking in consistency and spinal I 'consent to the election of Franklin

so thought the apostles and martyrs of old. (11)

How is it about supporting the Post Office? You to secure the triumph of J. C. Fremont' happens to steer quite clear of this matter in your reply to me.

' Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportion

erence to the matter in hand. The Constitution is a legal document, and must be

of give voluntary support to the government, but you frage from those not so entitled. This word should be

intain her consistency as an advocate of the equal laws of the Southern States, the slaves are deemed political rights of women with men, and to uphold her chattels personal, to all intents and purposes,' &c.; views of the doctrine, that ' taxation without repre- the latter part of the quotation covers every thing consentation is tyranny. Have you ever done this thing, cerning the slaves. (17) Hence, the Southern States or any thing like it? If so, I shall be happy to hear of have no more right to enumerate three-fifths of their , and to retract my statement, so far as the payment shaves, than I should have, in case I owned five hundred f taxes is concerned. (14)

But, you say, 'If our example had been universally basis of representation. We must hold them strictly same manner. The people voted their Constitution into son is a human being; a slave is a marketable com-

You advocate the peaceable overthrow of the govern- a 'chattel personal,' the statute book of every slave cent. How can this be brought about, except in the State in the Union will attest. How, then, can be be manner above indicated? When you go to cast this two things at once? How can be sustain to the governvote, you will be acting under the present Constitution; ment so widely dissimilar as those of man and beast, and this, in your view, is a wicked act per se, and is person and property, at one and the same time? The not to be exercised for any supposable or prospective thing is impossible; he must be either the one thing good; the very act, you hold, involves the individual or the other. If he is a man, let him be counted as in a responsibility for the dark catalogue of horrors one, not as three-fifths of one in the enumeration. If connected with American slavery. How, then, can any he is a chattel, a mere piece of property, as the laws man cast a vote without doing a very wicked act, and under which he lives declare, then let him be counted how can the government be peacefully abolished with- in the enumeration just as much as our chattels, and our pieces of property, viz., just nothing at all. Is not this exact justice to the letter of the Constitu

tion, and to the proper rights of all the States? Who oning from the character of a compact to the de- can justly complain of such interpretations and applisign of a statute; but if they were, it is ever a rule of cations as these? This removes all the difficulty, and the courts, in all cases of doubt or ambiguity respect- makes every thing plain, in my estimation. It is no ing a law, to consult contemporaneous history, and es- argument to object here by saying, that this clause pecially the known views and purposes of those who has never been so interpreted in practice. There are a great many things that ought to be done by every rule (9) Certainly; the cases are wholly different, A. of logic and of law, yet they are not done.

own Constitution, it is not possible that the people can innocent blood; and therefore will neither vote nor hold have any motive to misinterpret or pervert that in- any office under it which requires the oath of allegiance, But ' J. T. C.'-though putting an anti-slavery (10) If we are inconsistent, it may be to our confu. interpretation upon the Constitution-enters into a posion of face, but it cannot screen 'J. T. C.' from con- litical struggle with contending parties that reject his demnation. But he who assumes that submitting to interpretation, and agrees to acquiesce in the will of taxation in the spirit of peace, is equivalent to enforc- the majority. Having been outvoted, he is bound to reing it in the spirit of violence and usurpation-that cognize Franklin Pierce as President of the United refusing to vote in equivalent to voting-is, in our States, according to the requirement of the Constitujudgment, either incapable of drawing moral distinc- tion, in spite of his zealous opposition. Why talk of tions, or acting a jesuitical part. We shall waste no not being able to help himself, when he has agreed to run the chance of defeat? words in such a case.

(11) Where is it recorded that they did not pay

(17) Mere verbal hair-splitting, involving a perver-

Federalist' :-

The government offers to carry our letters cheaper than we can get them carried by any other existing medium. We nocept the arrangement, but without endorsing the government.

(13) The revenues of the post-office department are (18) The revenues of the post-omes department are for a laudable purpose—the further diffusion of light and knowledge. To this we take no exception, any more than to the street lamp that is by our door. Our be degraded from the human rank, and classed with those irrational animals which fall under the legal denamination. nomination of property. In being protected, on the other hand, in his life and in his limbs, against the violence of all others, even the master of his labor and his liberty, and in being punishable himself for all violence committed against others, the slave is no less evidently. regarded by the law as a member of society, not a part of the irrational creation; as a moral person not as a mere article of property. The federal Constitu-tion, therefore, decides with great propriety on the cas of our slaves, when it views them in the mized characgovernment? Why are disunionists and non-resistants stigmatized as 'no-government men,' except that they will not use the elective franchise?

Take an instance. The Constitution says, 'The citirake an instance. The continuous says, the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the printega and immunities of citizens of the several States'; Jet citizens of Massachusetts are sold in South Card and there is no redress. and there is no recress.

The South admits that its laws on this point are m enstitutional. Why then are these laws and this p tection denied? Solely, and only, because of the penslavery sentiments of the people, and the instr self-preservation among the slaveholders. Why is clause of the Constitution under considerati and warped into the support of slavery? Solely, and only, for the same reason. Make the tree good, and the fruit will be good, of course. The reopie and ource of political power; put the love of freeless and the hate of slavery into their hearts, and there will be no trouble in interpreting this and all the change the Constitution in favor of liberty for all,

This is my answer to the question propounded hope it will prove not only 'plausible,' but 'ration ry' to the individual making the inquiry. (18) That the slaveholders have had full possession of the

national government, wielded it for their own briefs national government, and interpreted it to suit themselves, no one can dear that there is any necessity for admitting this on the part of the North, it is folly to admit. The Constitution is a strong hold of power. Gire is the interpretations which of right belong to it, and w

possess that strong hold; wherens, it is now in the poession of our enemies. To this work we as aboli ought to devote ourselves, in part, at least, viz. to plan the Constitution where it was interaced by to be, (19) where its own language decides that it has ongs, on the side of freedom. In this great and noble work, my dear Sir, allow me to ask, where are you? By your own admir

are siding with the whole pro-slavery sentiment of the land, North and South. You are laboring with ear nestness and zeal to prevent this powerful tality from aiding our cause. You are devoting time, talents and influence to prevent this ally, this could or, from rendering us any aid. Is this the right perition for an abolitionist to occupy? (20.) Is it not undeniable, that if slavery were abolished

a-morrow, it would not be necessary to alter a ringle sentence of the Constitution to make it an anti-clasery document? Does the existence of slavery in the country mean anything different? There is a pro-slavery demon, with hoofs and here-

you justly say. We cannot see it in the Constitution, because it is not there: a very excellent reason. It is, however, in the hearts of the American penple. (21) Let us exorcise it from hence by moral agintion ; but, while doing this, let us never perform to fatal an act as to throw away entirely the reins of gorernment, by refusing to go to the bailot-box. (22.)

(18) There will be no difficulty in interpreting the Constitution favorable to liberty, says 'J. T. C. when the love of freedom is in the hearts of the people. 'Ay, there's the rub ! " When the sky falls, we may catch larks.' We have not said that the Constitution does not represent the hearts of the people-it does-and therefore, our position is impregnable. (19) So, then, we are to be governed by what the

amers of the Constitution designed it to be ! . J. T. C forgets himself in appealing to ' the dead past.' Those who framed that instrument did not design to piace it on the side of freedom' for the slave, but made it at his expense. (20) We are simply taking the nation at its word,

sing our common sense, and acknowledging the truth lamentable as it is. We do not believe is seif-staltian tion to sustain a false assumption.

(21) Just so; and so it has been from the beginning This concedes the whole ground, and our correspond has confuted himself. For how could a people, with a pro-slavery demon in them, make an anti-slavery in strument for their own government? Can the stream rise any higher than the fountain? 'Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles? "

(22) 'Moral agitation' is our constant work; be to ask us to go to the ballot-box, in such a connec and with the views we have expressed, is to outrage of moral feelings, and to counsel us to do evil that god may come. Abhorring all jesuitism, we must respect fully decline complying with the request.

THE NON-RESISTANCE CONVENTION.

It will be seen, by the call in another column, that in the Horticultural Hall, at Worcester, on Saturday and Sunday, Nov. 29th and 30th-to which they dially invite to a free and full discussion of the st not only those who are in unison with their views, only all who are sincerely inquiring as to the le mate application of the principles of peace, but such as believe in the right and duty of defensive w on the part of a nation, and of personal de deadly weapons. We hope this invitation will be nice ly responded to, so that there may be a large atte ance, and the presentation of the various conflicting timents which prevail, touching a question so grave vital. Believing, as we do, in the sacredness of hi man life-in the intrinsic nobleness of self-sacrifoe in behalf of even the worst men-in the duty and bles edness of returning good for evil, under all circ stances-in the wickedness of rival nationalities, the obligation to recognize human liberty, equality and brotherhood, universally-we are convinced that I nation is safe, no institutions are stable, no prosperity is permanent, around which are gathered, for defeats, the munitions of war and the elements of violent We do not think that the spirit which Jesus exhibited in his treatment of enemies can be carried too far; if it we find the divinest qualities of mind and heart whatever of fortitude is needed in the bour of afterio ty, or of patience under provocation, or of courage endure unto the end. This spirit, however, is rejected as fanatical by the Christian world, which yet dared call itself by the name of the Prince of Peace. Our i a Christian land, for sooth, with its stars and stripe its army and navy, and its millions of chattel slaves Far otherwise.

The subject is sublime and boundless, and we trust the Convention at Worcester will do something to saris a satisfactory elucidation thereof.

MR. SUMNER-A NEW COLLECTION OF PORTE. Mr. C. H. Brainard, the enterprising and very sace ful publisher of the portraits of the CHANGIONS FREEDOM,' and other distinguished persons, has issued another portrait of Hon. CHARLES SURVES. Grozelier, somewhat reduced in size, but is all respebetter than any that has yet been given to the pa Those who have not yet been supplied are recom ed to purchase this, in preference to the larger size As, however, judgments widely differ as to which if two portraits of the same individual is the more acted rate, either can be had of Mr. Brainard, at 124 Wash-

ngton street. Mr. B. has now in the hands of Grozelier, a capita lithographic print, (to match that of the 'Chan of Freedom, 'in size and style;) to be published with all expedition, which will contain the pertraits of Was DELL PHILLIPS, THEODORE PARKER, SANTEL J. MAT. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, HORACE MANN, GERRIT SMITS, &c., drawn from daguerreotypes taken expressly b the purpose, the entire necuracy of which may be re-lied upon, so as to give the utmost satisfaction to its numerous friends of those gentlemen. It will be in sued in season for a Christmas or New Year's giftprice \$1.50. Application may be made to William Nell, at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill, as well as to Mr. Brainard. See advertisement in another column

The capital review of Pres, Lord's pro-clared Letters, which we copy from the Christian Examine, is by Rev. James Freeman Clarke, of this city.

Andnew T. Poss's post-office address is for the present Adrian, Michigan, care of Thomas Chardle.

living in Coge of 113 and his po of conflict. bears upor real estate Loraine men, and do all in colored fe by variou Elvira, at

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Court-Hou speech—d himself in was on his 1825, he t man whom king hand instance l ored soldi This so duced a n Among lied in de

> and Kose orphobia. oes had b Lafayette to slavery he declar son, that cause of Was there Koscius nation to him to s neglected

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\$20,000 colored c the beque Among ities was appointm It was so much While

family of suchuset that the porter of colored and sons distincting the finance of the finance of

lington, friends support expresse pro-slave

MRS. STOWE IN EDINBURGH.

BYRON.

LECTURE AT TREMONT TEMPLE. Ralph Waldo Eme

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11 .- This evening, a large crowd,

October 18, 1856.

A. T. NOEL BYRON.

power. Give to

og tait, and we

ot-box. (22.)

is the right posi-

e, but made it at

NON-RESISTANCE CONVENTION.

de of Peace and Universal Brotherhood are et in Convention in the city of Worcester, SATERDAY and SURDAY, Nov. 29 and 30, to the subject of overcoming evil with good, or schulcally called Non-Resistance. The meete on Saturday, at 2 c'clock, P. M. In od that WM. LLOYD GARRISON, ADIN BALLOU ing this call, the Executive Council of the quarterly Conference are actuated by no moneere desire to promote the cause of Truth spess in the world. They would therefore lope that it may be responded to by a prompt ral attendance of all who are interested in the

ve veterans, who, through evil as well as good hare ever remained true and faithful, we wish her us by your presence. Come ye, who in walness have been seduced into the Golgolitios by the specious sophisms of the devotees Come, ye who are hoping for a brighter ankind, when there shall be no more war, , nor oppression, nor misery in the world. Let The have not something to do in hastening forme. Come, ye who are opposed to us; our will be free to every one who, in a spirit of and candor, wishes to occupy it. And may truth and love there baptize as with its esly influences, removing from our hearts tery evil passion, and making us more worthy loft the standard of Peace on earth, and

ions of the Convention will be held in the

By order of the Council, W. W. COOK, Chairman.

A RECENT TOUR IN OHIO.

ME PRIEND GARRISON : but the year 1829, when your voice, 'solitary and fest sounded in the cars of this guilty nation to immediately release its colored Americanslagary 1st, 1831, when The Liberator first unthe liberty-inspiring banner, bidding the slave South and the half-free colored man of the North s and labor for the day of full emancipation, has been rocking from centre to circumference edin and agitation of that battle, which, with blessing, will sooner or later be crowned with tri-

scidental skirmishes which are a part of the hisevery faithful soldier, whether distinguished or le, can be made profitable, if noted in your Jour-Freedom as warnings to those Pharachs who yet wto let the people go-as omens of success to those sill labor and wait, and also as encouragement to athers who at this (as it seems to me) eleventh waking up, asking, ' Lord, what wouldst thou

as impressed, I have noted down some experience as recent tour in Ohio. Mest of my time was spent many with John M. Langston, who was engaged ablicy advocating equal civil and political rights e colored citizens of that State. This mission oler the auspices of the State Central Committee Elecation, whose zeal and efficiency bid fair to be ried with an early favorable response, unless polibecame so discouraged by defeat, or forgetful by es, as to play their old game, and defer justice till

decision of the Supreme Court of Obio, the right te among the colored population is limited to those el men in whom Anglo-Saxon blood predominates, those of an unconstitutional, i. e. darker comm, are excluded. Colored men are prohibited as s, and being thus deprived of a trial by their peers, m get justice awarded them.

thle on the Reserve and some other localities colored liren attend the public schools in common with white iren, ever the greater portion of the State, they rented up in exclusive, ill-ventilated, obscure els-wretched apologies for educational advan-

red men are also denied sharing in the militia eries, and thus their patriotism is attempted to be ford all over the State colored veterans who particalia the several conflicts by land and sea which victory to American arms. One of these is now ig in Champagne county, (Father Stanup,) at the of 113 years. He was with General Washington; his position in that respect has been recognized by of the government. He was wounded at the le of Stony Point, and was left for dead on the field suffet. The sears from wounds then received he an apon his person still, not without evident conmess that they are honorable scars.

Colored citizens are also debarred from the poorhough they pay taxes on six millions estate and personal property.

n, and women, too, who seem ready and willing to I in their power to promote the elevation of their red fellow-citizens. This was abundantly evinced trious tokens, in meetings and social circles. At ra, at the close of an interesting meeting in the n-House, Dr. Griswold volunteered an encouraging sech-during which, he cited a fact witnessed by aself in Hartford, Conn. When General Lafayette on his triumphal tour through the United States in 85, he there discovered in the crowd an old colored no whom he recognized as his gallant companion in American revolutionary war. He had been shaing hands with his white fellow-soldiers, but in this Mance he transcended these formalities, and actually straced the colored veteran-inquiring for other coltel soldiers engaged with them in the war.

This scene of mutual rejoicing and remembrance proand a marked sensation at the time, and left an inselble impression upon many hearts.

Among the Europeans who left their homes and rald in defence of American independence, history reands no more illustrious names than those of Lafayette and Kossiasko. Not being minted with American colphobia, they each expressed regret that their servishalbeen made a partial instead of a general boon. lafigette was so disappointed at the protection given slavery after the revolutionary war was over, that declared, in his memorable letter to Thomas Clarkis, that he would never have drawn his sword in the asse of America, if he could have conceived that he thereby establishing slavery.

assinska endervored to render some signal compention to those with whose wrongs his own had taught to sympathize, and as a grateful tribute to the ded and forgotten colored man, he appropriated 2,000 of his hard earnings to purchase and educate ared children. But by the laws of Virginia, where t bequest was to be carried into effect, this generous bject was defeated.

mong the friends at Avon who tendered us hospitalis as Hon. Norton S. Townsend, who favored us with a survey of his model farm, complete in all the pointments of a scientific agriculturalist.

It was mainly owing to his exertions in the Ohio Le-

shine that the petition for colored suffrage received much attention during the last session. While in Brownhelm, we were made welcome to the

bily of one of the early pioneers from Western Maschosents; and the strangest of all strange facts is, at though an notive administration man, and a supletter of Buchanan for the Presidency, he treats the blored man as a brother beloved. It is due to his wife if sons and daughters to say, that they rejoice in the stingtive appellation of Abelitionists.

At Ridgeville, Henrietta, Amberst, Pittsfield, Welston, Penfield, Huntington and Camden, we met finals who in their best approved manner lent aid and apport to the anti-clavery gospel. Several of them appeared their dissent from the present United States Todavery government, and some, as in the case of

venerable Massachusetts pioneer and his wife, reading From the London Anti-Slavery Advocate for November. to us their letters of withdrawal from, and protest against, the slavery-sustaining church at Hantington; thus acting out the Garrisonian idea, without being conscious of, and, indeed, as yet unwilling to acknowledge themselves as being disciples of that radical school of uncompromising reformers. But it matters not what name they assume, if the work be but done; and their example increases the all-important agitation now disturbing the slumbers of a too long dormant laity.

Without in the least degree detracting from the just meed of praise due to the exertions of other laborers in this field, it is proper to state, that to John M. Lange.

this field, it is proper to state, that to John M. Langston is the cause of equal suffrage in Ohio largely indebted for its present prominence and prospective trisumph. In most of his public efforts, often two hours in length, he presents arguments, appeals, facts and statissics, in such a fearless, eloquent, and irresiatible statissics, in such a fearless, eloquent, and irresistible

umph. In most of his public citarts, eftent two hours in length, he presents arguments, appeals, facts and statistical, much as for elevations of the statistical much as for elevations of the statistical much as for elevations of the statistical much as the leave the friends proudly satisfied, and one remeits evidently confloured.

He is a walking and talking encyclopalia of the colored American's perition, appealment and capacities, and at Urbano, rang, the changes on those various points with such telling effect, that a buckey's frarer held up his hands, exclaiming—My God ! can three things be true?

At the meeting of the Western Anti-Slavery Society, held at State Ang. 50th and 21st, Samued May, Jr., and W. C. Nell advocated the following resolution, which was unanimously alopted, viz.—

**New York of the state of this credit the following resolution, which was unanimously alopted, viz.—

**New York of the state of the state

of the hills.

The political excitement since I have been in the west has exceeded any thing that I have before witnessed. It has been almost impossible to get the ears of the people for any thing else but political harangues. I hope, when the election is fairly over, we may be able to call the attention of the people to the true anti-slavery work.

You have already been apprised of the excellent meeting of the Yriends of Human Progress, at Battle Creek, the preceding week. These 'Friends of Human Progress, are doing an excellent work, and seem to be rapidly on the increase. They embody, more than any people I have ever seen, my best idea of a true religion. They eminently recognize God in the humanity, and seek to glonently recognize God in the humanity, and seek to glorify him by elevating and blessing man.

I have recently visited the Harmonia, in the town-

ship of Bedford, some four miles from Battle Creek, and gave two lectures there. Here is located Hiram Cornell's Harmonial School. The location is beautiful, healthy, and easy of access. Board and tuition fees store, lower than at schools of the same electron cornell. are lower than at schools of the same class generally. I listened to the recitations of a number of the classes, DEAR Mrs. STOWE, - Will you kindly undertake, in and am well satisfied that this school offers the best opportunities for a thorough intellectual training of the youthful mind, and that the moral advantages are greater than I have seen elsewhere. I hope all reformers in Kansas, to secure this point—that the money shall not be applied to the purpose of providing arms? It is, however, intended as an expression of the same time give aid to an enterprise which is doing its calture, and at the same time give aid to an enterprise which is doing its calculations. incalculable good to mankind.

Incalculable good to mankind.

On the first Saturday in December, the friends in Angola, Indiana, are to commence a Convention, in connection with which a Fair will be held. This meeting will be attended by H. C. Wright and myself, and probably by other speakers yet to be engaged. This convention will doubtless be largely attended, and we hope be productive of much good.

The enclosure was a draft for £65 sterling. Having had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Lady Byron, I can testify that she is one of the most intelligent and most truly excellent women I have ever seen; and her sympathy, good will and prayers for the cause, are, to my feelings, more gratifying than any amount of money. I will say of her what was said of Mary in the Gospel: 'She hath done what she could.'

Respectfully, yours, C. E. STOWE.

The terrible smoke which so nearly choked us all to death, and which actually did kill numbers of consumptive and asthmatic people, has disappeared, and the luxury of a pure atmosphere seems great indeed. O, when will the time come that the moral atmosphere shall be cleared of the vile smoke of a bigoted, selfish, blinding, sufficiating, sin-sustaining, and Christ-crucifying theology? Such a day will come. We shall all rejoice in its blessings. But what is better still, may we show the labor and sacrifice necessary to hasten its coming.

A. T. FOSS.

Appointments. Susan B. Anthony, of Rochester, N. Y., has been appointed, by the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, General Financial Agent for the Anti-Slavery Society, General Financial Agent for the Anti-Slavery Conventions to be The terrible smoke which so nearly choked us all to

nancial Agent for the Anti-Slavery Conventions to be To Lyceum Committees. Dr. J. S. Rock, of thi

CHARLES L. REMOND and SARAH P. REMOND of Salem, Mass., AARON M. POWELL of Ghent, N. Y., Szephen S. Foster and Abby Kelley Foster of Worcester, Mass., bave been appointed Lecturing Agents of the second of the seco the Society, to attend the aforesaid Conventions.

held in the State of New York.

he Society, to attend the aforesaid Conventions.

We commend him to those who would secure that order of talent which will please and interest a scientific or a popular audience.—Boston Bee. and with regard to arrangements for future Conventions, should be addressed, for the present, to Susan B. AN INFAMOUS CALLMAY REFUTED. The N. Y. Time

Anthony, Rochester, N. Y.

For the Executive Committee,

SAMUEL MAY, Jr.

Another Female Lecturer in the Field. Mrs.

Lucy N. Colman, of Rochester, N. Y., has been encared as a lecturing and financial agent by the Michigaged as a lecturing and financial agent by the Michigan Anti-Slavery Society, to labor in that State for the an Anti-Slavery Society, to labor in that State for the ensuing winter. She possesses executive talent, an earnest and persevering spirit, a warm and sympathetic heart, and will prove an acquisition to cur cause in the field to which she has been called.

Music. Oliver Ditson, 116 Washington street, has published 'Civily, a Ballad,' by Willie E. Pabor, music.

Converse Setters, "A file stream in beauty glowing."

by Gustave Satter ; 'A fair stream in beauty glowing,' by Gustave Satter; 'A fair stream in beauty glowing,'
from La Traviata, with English and Italian words;
'The Evening Prayer,' from the oratorio of Eli, by M.
Costa; 'The Magic of Home,' a Ballad, by J. Blewitt;
Sleigh-Ride Song, 'Jingle, jingle, clear the way,' words
by Lieut. G. W. Patten, U. S. A., music by C. W.
Beames; The Gazelle Polks, by Francis E. Yates; Il
Trovatore Quadrilles, arranged by J. S. Knight.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11.—This evening, a large crowd,
armed with guns and clubs, proceeded to Monument
aquare with the effigy of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson.
The motive, it is
said, was to manifest indignation at the recent speech
selvered by Mr. Johnson in New York. The crowd
gave cheers for Fillmore, and groans for Johnson. The
authorities did not interfere.

A SOUTHERN VIEW OF THANKSQIVING DAY IN THE NORTHERN STATES. The Baltimore Sun, alluding to the fact that Sunday, Nov. 20, has been fixed upon by most of the Governors of the Northern States for the annual Thanksgiving, asks: Where are the Governors of the States South of Maryland? The inquiry has elicited the following characteristic reply from the Carolina Times:—

"No bleeding bird, nor bleeding beast, Nor hyssop branch, nor sprinkling priest, Nor running brook, nor flood, nor sea, To wash a dismal stain away."

*Our usually quiet town was the scene of a great uproar and disorderly conduct on Tues lay night last. It
became known that Prof. Hedrick was in town as a delegate to the Educational Convention, which was then in
session; this was calculated to excite the indignant feet; and we confidently call on every compassionate,
grace him and compel him to leave. An effigy was prepared and placed in front of the Presbyterian church,
where the convention was in session, and on the adjournwhere the convention was in session, and on the adjourn-

A DEMOCRATIC REWEL. On Wednesday night last, a few of the Democrate of Salem, reinforced by some of the Democrate of Salem, reinforced by some of their comrades from New Lisbon and Canfield, held a dranken revel in Salem; making night hideous with their curses, their ribald jests, and their heartless scofings at the sufferings and outrages of their fellow-citizens in Kansas, and at all who have the humanity to sympathise with them. They freely expressed their heartly sympathy with the slaveholders, and their diabolical scorn and harred of his victims. These orgies were performed in honor of the supposed success of the were performed in honor of the supposed success of the national ruffians, who propose to sustain slaveholding and slavery extension as the primary objects of our Government; and such men are fit agents for such a work, and worthy allies of the ruffians of Missouri and Washington.—Ohio Anti-Stavery Bugle.

WHY THE SLAVEHOLDERS WANTED BUCHANAN ELECT ED. The New Orleans Delta recently gave the following as its reasons for desiring the election of Buchanan

. Mr. Buchanan's election would be little more than Ar. Buchanan's election would be little more than a negation, but for the pledges he has given in the Ostend letter, and in his endorsement of the Cincinnati platform. The South, under his Administration, would have four years longer for preparation. She would have time to strengthen her outposts, placing Kansas, if possible, on one flank, and Cuba on the other, with a valuable rallying point in Nicaragua.'

Mone 'Southern' Gospel. The Lutherans of South Carolina, offended by the strictures of the Lutheran Observer (Baltimore) upon the conduct of Preston S. Brooks, have, according to the Newberry Mirror, resolved to establish a religious journal to promulgate and expound the gospel according to the patron Saint of that little moral, religious and political universe.

SCAND LOUS. Some students of Princeton, on Wed-SCANDALOUS. Some students of Frinceton, on Wednesday night of lass week, had a torchlight procession for the purpose of burying John C. Fremont. After parading the streets, carrying a coffin, and groaning and shouting to their hearts' content, they had a funeral oration, burnt the coffin, and then dispersed. The procession consisted of about seventy-five students-of whom was dressed in woman's apparel.

THE SOUTHERN SPIRIT. A slaveholder in Texas. KANSAS-LETTER FROM THE WIDOW OF LORD having no better way of manifesting his bloodthirsty spirit, has taken the safe method of sending the follow-ing communication to Senator Wilson, of Massachu-

EAGLE PASS, (Texas,) Sept. 11, 1856. Mr. H. Wilson: —Sir, — Your speeches have been received here, and believing you to be an unmitigated black republican scoundrel, I enclose you some of the ashes, in order that you may judge what would be done with you had we you in this part of the world.

The Charleston Mercury of the 7th contains a long letter, addressed to Gov. Adams of South Carolina, by R. Barnwell Rheit, urging an immediate dissolution of the Union and the establishment of a Southern confederacy. He urges that next to abolitionism, the chief cause of grievance to the South is the tariff, and he proposes that in the approaching modification of that measure, South Carolina should demand that it should be reduced at least to the standard and principles of 1833, and if such a tariff is not conceded, why, he asks, 'should South Carolina, or any other Southern State, any longer keep representatives in Congress?' In another part of his letter, Mr. Rhett says: 'In my humble judgment, all true statesmanship in the South consists in forming combinations, and

Great Fire in Syracuse.—On Saturday morning, Syracuse was devastated by the greatest fire that ever occurred there. It broke out in the first ward and burned over twelve acres, destroying one hundred buildings, and rendering a hundred families homeless. Loss about a million of dollars.

Oswego, November 11th.—It has been ascertained that the propeller which foundered on Lake Ontained that the propeller which foundered on Lake Ontained that the propeller which foundered on Lake Ontained that the propeller was insured for tenthousand dollars, of which two thousand five hundred is in the Corn Exchange Company, New York.

Sudden Death.—George W. Briggs, the well

THE TWENTY-THIRD National Anti-Slavery Bazaar

Will be held as usual in BOSTON, during Christma and New Year's Week. (Time and place of opening to be decided hereafter.)

Carolina Times:—

We are impressed that the Governors of the States South of Maryland are all at home, and competent to decide for themselves when it will be proper to fix upon a day to offer up thanks to the Almighty for past blessings. The movement on the part of Northern executives is no criterion for Southern men. We are subject to law, common and divine, and need

opening to be decided hereafter.)

The Anti-Slavery cause has at length, after a quarter of a century of labors, taken possession, in one form or another, of almost every mind in our American community. To men of great sympathies, it has shown the sufferings of the slave; to men of a profound sense to law, common and divine, and need and Sabbaths, and sanctuary privileges; to men whose hope is in this life, it has shown him deprived of educa-To wash a dismal stain away."

It is meet and proper that the miserable, sin-stricken, polluted and ungodly population of the North should beg pardon for their black sins recorded, committed against God, their country, and fellow-men. As a generation of vipers, they ought to be warned to flee from the wrath to come; yet we believe that the wasters of Jordan, Abana and Pharpar would fail to wash them and heal their legross, even though they were to dip seventy times seven. They have much to be for given, and we would advise them to pray often—pray long, and pray loud. Baltimore, especially, ought to be covered with sackcloth and ashes.'

tion and the means of self-improvement and success. To patriots, it has shown their country's shame and danger. To politicians, it has shown one most selfish and accurred interest devouring every true one. To Christians, it has shown their Redeemer crucified afresh in the persons of these the least of his brethren. To philanthropists, it has shown human nature degraded and rained in the person of both master and slave, by the outgress of the one against the liberty of the other.

The function of the undersigned, whose privilege during all these years it has been to give themselves to the work, has been to arouse their country. tion and the means of self-improvement and success. To

the work, has been to arouse their countrymen to the PROF. HEDRICK MOBBED. From the Salisbury (North necessity of taking an onward and upward step with Carolina) Republican Bunner, of Oct. 28th, we take the following—the climateric of a series of ourrages which find no parallel in the history of any country where freedom of thought and opinion were the fundamental laws of the land:—

pared and placed in front of the Presbyterian church, where the convention was in session, and on the adjournment of the Convention, the effigy was burnt in the presence of the Professor and nearly every member of the Convention. This ought to have satisfied the crowd, but it was only a beginning of the riotous proceedings. They soon collected in a large force, and proceeded, under much excitement, and with much uproar, to the Female Seminary, where Prof. Hedrick was lodging; then came the "tag of war." They hallooed, hissed, grouned, and proceeded in a most riotous and reprehensive manner to compel Hedrick to leave town. The excitement became more intense and greater disorder prevailed as they proceeded. The rabble was finally quieted by the appearance of several of our citizens, who prevailed upon them to disperse." would stop without such leading ; and we especially be-A DEMOCRATIC REVEL. On Wednesday night last, a seech all to help us, as it is the only means whereby

LOUISA LORING. ELIZA LEE FOLLEN, ANNE WARREN WESTON, ANN GREENE PHILLIPS. SARAH SHAW RUSSELL, FRANCES MARY ROBBINS, HELEN E. GARRISON, ANN REBECCA BRAMHALL. SARAH H. SOUTHWICK, MARY WILLEY. ABBY FRANCIS, ANNA SHAW GREENE. MARY GRAY CHAPMAN, ELIZABETH GAY, HENRIETTA SARGENT, SARAH RUSSELL MAY. CAROLINE WESTON, SUSAN C. CABOT, MARY H. JACKSON, SARAH BLAKE SHAW. LYDIA D. PARKER, ELIZA F. EDDY, EVELINA A. S. SMITH, ELIZABETH VON ABNIM. AUGUSTA KING, ELIZA H. APTHORP.

WEYMOUTH ANTI-SLAVERY PAIR. The WKYMOUTH LADIES' ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY WIL hold its annual FAIR, at the Hall of Mr. WALES'S Horen, Weymouth Landing, commencing on the evening

of Monday, Nov. 10. The Fair will continue through the week, closing on he evening of FRIDAY, the 14th, with a Social Party, Music and Dancing.
On Thursday evening, addresses may be expected

from WENDELL PHILLIPS and WM. LLOYD GARRISON. A very large and elegant variety of useful and ornamental Articles will be offered for sale, including embroidered and double Dresses, Cans. Shawls, Aprens,

Shirts, Comforters, Toys, Glass Ware, &c. &c. &c.

that measure, South Carolina should demand that it should be reduced at least to the standard and principles of 1833, and if such a tarriff is not conceded, 'why,' he asks, 'should South Carolina, or any other Southern State, any longer keep representatives in Congress?' In another part of his letter, Mr. Rhett says.' In my humble judgment, all true statesmanship in the South consists in forming combinations, and shaping events, so as to bring about, as speedily as possible, a dissolution of the present Union, and the erection of a Southern Confederacy.'

SLAVES MAKING TRACKS ON THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD. It is reported that fourteen slaves escaped a few nights since from Kenton County, Ky., and that about the same time twelve others were missing from the vicinity of Maysville. Of course, all have gone rapidly northward. Those at Maysville are said thave crossed the ferry under the guidance of a white man, who told the ferryman that the negroes were wanted to carry pig iron across the river to keep the furnace going all night. When they got over on free soil, the ferryman was requested to wait for their return, which he did for a considerable time. A white man was since arrested on suspicion of having thus aided the negroes to escape, but as there was no evidence inculpating or identifying him, he was discharged.—Cincianali Gazelle, Nov. 4.

Education is earnestly invited to an effort which is now being made in New York for the establishment of a Dop a prefer the sanction of Medicine, is the opportunity of studying by the belside of the women, who desire to follow the profession of Medicine, is the opportunity of studying by the belside of the sick; for the hospitals are all closed to them, and yet hospital instruction is as indispensable to the student of medical size of the sick; for the hospitals are all closed to them, and yet hospital man, who tell the musician.

To meet this want, an umber of ladies are engaged in collecting fands for the establishment of a Hospital size. The hospital size of the thought a

thousand dollars, of which two thousand five hundred is in the Corn Exchange Company, New York.

Sudden Death.—George W. Briggs, the well known bookseller, died suddenly at his office on Saturday evening, No. 365 Washington street, of internal hemorrhage, producing suffocation. He died in about five minutes after he was attacked. He was about forty years old, and has left a wife ahd three children who reside in Roxbury.

Governor Geary a Slaveholder.—A Kansas correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says Governor.

correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says Governor
Geary owns a large number of negroes in Virginia
where he has an extensive iron establishment worked by MRS. PENDLETON, No. 4 West Twenty-second street

At Rome on the 13th of October, Col.

Hiram Pearson of San Francisco, was fined one thousand piastres for seating himself on the throne of the

Rew York City;

Miss EMILY HOWLAND, 78 Tenth street, do.

DR. ELIZABETH BLACKWELL, 79 East Fifte street, do.

Pope.

Wr. Perkins, his wife and seven children were burnt to death in their house in Kirkwood, in the interior of New York, on Friday night.

Thursday, November 27th, has been appointed for Thankagiving in Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

Mr. Perkins, his wife and seven children street, do.

STACY B. COLLINS, Esq., 155 Bleecker street, do.

ROBERT HAYDOCK, Esq., 46 Broadway, do.

MISS CATHARINE M. SEDGWICK, Lenox, Mass.

Dr. WILLIAM ELDER, Philadelphia.

GEORGE WILLEY, Esq., Civeland, Ohio, JAMES R. LYLE, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio, New York, Oct. 2, 1856.

THE PILL TRADE. Who could dream of the magnitude such an undertaking as the .manufacture of Purgative Pill assumes when it comes into general use? And how painfully do the following numbers speak of the amount of human sickness and suffering that little morcel of a remedy goes forth to combat and subdue ! Dr. J. C. AYER, of Lowell, manufactures in his laborntory forty gross per diem of his Cathartic Pills, through all the year. This is eight boxes a minute, or one dose a second. We thus find over 43,000 persons swallow this pill every day, or 1,295,000 a month I Physicians, think of that I 43,000 patients a day who seek relief from the medical skill of one man ! Surely, that man should be, as he is in this case, one of the first intelligence and of the bighest character .- Painesville Courier.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED. - A PIEST-GLASS L FAMILY NEWSPAPER, designed to encourage a spirit of Hope, Manliners, Self-Reliance, and Activity; 16 illustrate life in all its phases, and to indicate how we may attain the highest degree of usefulness and happiness-a Paper which ought to be read by every family. Published weekly at \$2 a year, or \$1 for half a year. By FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y., and 142 Washington, street, Boston.

The Scientific American eays: 'It is of large size and faultless typography. Almost every branch of human knowledge is treated by able writers.' R. I. Reformer says: 'It is the most beautiful weekly in the Union.' The Randolph Whig says: 'Life Illustrated is one of the purest, highest toned publications printed in New York city.' The Cambria Tribune says: 'Beyond all peradventure, the neutest paper in the Union, and, to our mind, the best for the family circle.'

Nov. 14. Subscribe now. Nov. 14.

THE BAIM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS. For beautifying the complexion, cleansing the teeth, bathing, shaving, and all toilet purposes, this commette is unrivalled. Lewis Gaylord Clark, of the Kniskerbooker Magazine, says of it: 'We can say, from ocular proof, that the Balm of Thousand Flowers, a preparation for removing tan, pimples, and freckles from the face, shaving, cleansing the teeth, perfaming the breath, &c., Fetridge & Co., proprietors, is the best article of its kind we have ever encountered. Price, 50 cents a bottle. A. Williams & Co. General Agents, 100 Washington Street, Boston.

July 25 eop6m

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTIONS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

CHARLES L. REMOND and SARAH P. REMOND of Massachusetts, and Aaron M. Powell of New York, Agents of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will attend Conventions to be holden as follows:—

Whitehall, Washington Co., Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 19 and 20. Ticonderoga, Essex Co., Saturday and Sunday, Nov. 22 and 23. Westport, Essex Co., Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. Keeseville, Clinton Co., Friday and Saturday, Nov. 28

Peru, (Quaker neighborhood,) Clinton Co., Sunday, Nov. 30. Plattsburgh, Clinton Co., Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 2 and 3. Champlain, Clinton Co., Friday and Saturday, Dec. Malone, Franklin Co., Monday and Tuesday, Dec. 8 Potsdam, St. Lawrence Co., Thursday and Friday,

Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence Co., Monday and Tuesday, Dec. 15 and 16. The Conventions will commence, in each instance, at 2 o'clock, P. M., of the day first named, and continue by adjournment through that and the day following. All are invited to attend. Remember the 'Sum of All Villanies' is still triumphantly doing its brutal and bloody work.

Dec. 11 and 12.

THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS CON-VENTION will be held in the Broadway Tabernacle, New York City, on the 25th and 26th of November. On behalf of the Central Committee,

LUCY STONE, Sec'y.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Rov. John T. Sargent will speak at Providence, on Sunday, November 23, in the regular course of Anti-Slavery Lectures, afternoon and evening.

PARKER PILLSBURY, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will give a lecture at Max-CHESTER, ESSEX Co, on Thursday evening, Nov. 20.

SALLIE HOLLEY will lecture on Slavery in the Groton Hollow, Sunday, Nov. 16, 104, A. M. Cortland, Tuesday, Nov. 18, 64, P. M. McGrawville, Thursday, Nov. 20, 64, P. M. Homer, Saturday, Nov. 25, 54, P. M. Ithica, Tuesday, Nov. 25, 54, P. M. Immansburgh, Thursday, Nov. 27, 64, P. M. Futher, Saturday, Nov. 28, 64, P. M. Futher, Saturday, Nov. 28, 64, P. M. Futher, Saturday, Nov. 27, 64, P. M. Futher, Saturday, Nov. 28, 64, P. M. Futher, Saturday, Nov. 28, 64, P. M. Futher, Saturday, Nov. 28, 64, P. M. Further notices will be given in due time. All who

chance to hear her will be amply rewarded.

ESSEX COUNTY.—The quarterly meeting of the Essex Co. Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Georgetown, on Saturday evening, Nov. 15, continuing Georgetown, our through Sunday.

Wm. LLOYD GARRISON, PARKER PILISBURY, CHARLES
L. REMOND, and other speakers will be present.

CHAS. LENON REMOND, President.

WM. WELLS BROWN will speak on American Slavery at Feltonville, on Sunday next, Nov. 16, at the usual hours of service, and in the evening at 6 s'clock.

RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT. For sale, the splendid Panorama, known as BALL'S PICTORIAL TOUR OF AMERICA. ommodating, for which please apply to
WM. C. NELL,
21 Cornhill.

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IN active preparation, by GROZELIER, the eminent French artist, and will be published by C. H. BRAINARD. 124 WASHINGTON STREET,

magnificent lithographic print, of the size and style the famous print, the · Champions of Freedom,'

in which will be presented the portraits, drawn from daguerreotypes taken expressly for the purpose, of WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

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DR. MARIA E. ZAKRZEWSKA. Graduate of Cleveland Medical College,

ormerly Chief Accouchense and Assistant Physician of the Royal Hospital Charité at Berlin, Prussia, attends to every department of MEDICAL PRACTICE

AMONG LADIES AND CHILDREN, 79 EAST 15TH ST., N. Y.

Office hours from 9 to 10 A. M., and 3 to 5 P. M. Hopedale Home School.

FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH OF BOTH SEXES.

THE next (Winter) term of this Institution will com-mence on Thursday, the 6th day of November. Parents and guardians desirous of placing their children or wards under salutary moral and social influences while attending to the cultivation of their intellects, may here, we trust, find an opportunity of realizing their wishes. heir wishes.

For Circulars, containing terms and all needful par-

Hopedale, Milford, Mass.

WILLIAM S. HAYWOOD,

ABBIE S. HAYWOOD,

October 10.

4tls

THE SUNRISE CHIMES. SUNDAY MORNING.

BY PRANCES D. GAGE. List to the chimes, Gaily ringing ! Slavery, Intemp'rance, Want and Crimes!" Is the song they are singing ; Binging of these in the holy time Of the morning hour,

While the dew sleeps heavily on the flower. List to the chimes.

Gaily ringing! 'Slavery, Intemp'rance, Want and Crimes ! ' Is the song they are singing ; Of the groaning slave in his galling chain, Of the drunken reveller's aching brain, Of the homelous child with weary feet. Who slept last night on the stormy street Of the fallen maiden, so lost, so low, Wasting her life in the haunts of woe; The murdered mother, the starving child : They are singing of these in a chorus wild.

List to the chimes, Gaily ringing! 'Slavery, Intemp'rance, Want and Crimes !' Is the song they are singing. · Hear ye ! hear ye ! hear ye ! (In this home of the brave, this land of the free, Where the star-spangled banner so proudly waves,) " We will sell to-morrow a lot of slaves."

To the Court House, then, To-morrow at ten, For then and there will be sold. To the highest bidder, for sordid gold, Jane, Henry, Nora and Ben, Casar and Carrie, and Tom and Dell, And a bost beside, all warranted well ; And slaves for life-all Christians, too; Good hands to cook, and wash, and sew ; And one is a preacher; so ring the bell For these slaves for life; let them hear the knell That their fellows toll, their God to mock O'er his image sold on the auction-block

Ring, ring, ring ! A merry peal o'er the grog-shop there, Licensed and sanctioned by men of prayer, As well as by men of curses They hang the bell in the steeple high, Ring merry peals as the world goes by, While the grop-ship fills their purses; Aye, ring, ring The merry peal as the world goes by, Turn their gaze from the earth to the steeple high,

That they see not the woe That lies reeking below. They have paid their part for the merry chimes, They have prayed their prayers o'er the earth's dark

And they list well pleased to the merry bells, Yet hear not a word of the tale each tells Of the rowdy revel, the drunken fight, The brother slain at the dead of night, Of the husband hurried away from sight, Of the young wife shricking in wild affright, Of the prison dank, the dark despair, The sister's anguish, the mother's prayer, The little ones' eloquent wail of woe, The old man's groan, with his gray locks low, The maiden's ory o'er the lover slain, The felon's curse in his binding chain Oh! they hear not a word of the tale each tells, But laugh with delight at the merry bells ! They have paid their dimes For the sunrise chimes,

And what care they for grog-shop crimes?

List to the chimes, Gaily ringing! Wildly they float on the morning air, Calling the people to early prayer : Each sound, to my ear, is a cry of despair From hearts wrung by tyranny, want or care. Yet still I hear a soft voice singing, Sweetly it falls on the listening ear Of all who its gentle tones will hear; It touches the heart with its endence clear, And bids it with hope and faith draw near, And that love that casteth out all fear, And join in the grand refrain : 'There's a good time coming,' when men will be True to themselves and humanity; When the master shall loosen the bondman's chain And the slave stand forth as a man again ; When the grog-shop door shall be found no more ; When-instead of a tempter-a guide and friend, To stay the steps of the weak, and lend A helping hand and a word of cheer, Shall be ever ready and ever near, To lure them away from the paths of strife, And plant their feet in the ways of life ; When man shall be to his fellow true. Doing as he would have him do. Then 'Slavery, Intemp'rance, Want and Crimes,' Shall be sung no more by the sunrise chimes; Then shall be lived out God's own plan, And a chorus shall sound o'er land and sea, From the rescued hearts of humanity-· Peace on earth, good will to man ! And the sunrise chime,

In the holy time, Shall answer back, from every clime, The chorus of angels and men sublime, Peace on earth, and good will to man!

A WAIL ON THE WESTERN PRAIRIE.

A cry of wild despair ; And from Liberty's wounded Eagle A shrick breaks on the air. A shrick that is borne by the waters, And echoed in forests old. From the shores of the proud Atlantic

There's a wail on the Western prairie,

To the sunset ' Land of Gold.' And the hearts of the brave who listen Beat high at the daring wrong, And the brows of the freemen darken.

As sweeps that cry along. There's a land of soulless traitors. Who freedom would enchain Who would sell their country's honor For selfish power and gain.

With the chains they are forging daily They vow to circle your land With the darkest and deepest of curses Your childrens' home they brand.

Shall the sons of the Pilgrim Fathers Bow low at the tyrant's nod? Shall they traitors prove to their noble trust, To Freedom and to God?

Shall America lose her glory, And be but a land of slaves ? Will ye blush when ye own your country? Go, view your Father's graves !

Ye are brave, and your proud hearts never Could brook the captive's chain Will ye help them to bind another To the soul-rack and the nain?

Will ye barter the birthright given, And sell your souls for gold? Will ye prove your hearts are darker Than the brow of him that's sold?

Hark ! the voices of freemen answer-Their cheer breaks o'er the plain; And the waves of the Kansas hear it, The prairies smile again.

LETTER FROM JOSEPH BARKER INTERVIEWS WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

OMAHA CITY, Nebraska, Oct. 22, 1856.

MY DEAR FRIEND : conversation with a Kentuckian, on another with a ple of Ireland, or the working classes in England.' I Georgian, both slaveholders; and on another with a said I understood they had a great deal to do to prehands of Kansas.

another on the Bible and slavery, and, watching his it? What is the real truth on all these points? chance, got me aside, and expressed a wish to talk with My teacher seemed to think that he had rather a difme himself on these subjects. On the Bible, his views ficult task, but he did his best. 'It was the Northern were liberal, but he did not go so far as myself. He abolitionists that had made some of the slaves disconwas one of the more latitudinarian of the Universalists. tented, and that had obliged them to pass strict and

Denmark and Norway are free from it, and even Russia and Turkey are beginning to abolish it; and it a horrible story of a doctor in one of the river villages, free States, but it is gone; and it will perish every for hire. where. Society is ever changing; it is ever progres-sing. It has been so in the past. It is so now. It will man, carrying a child on one arm, and having another. said, it was always too late; it was destined from the was a sad, a horrible sight. rid of it with the least danger to the community? often whole. Sometimes the poor creatures seem

selfishness and the faithfulness of the North, and of the spiritless, unhappy. wrongs of the South, &c. I said, I could not undertake On going down Locust street, St. Louis, the last tir to justify the North, nor was the state of society in the I was there, I was struck with a sign hanging over the North such as I could look on with satisfaction. But door of a dirty, old looking and decaying house, on these things did not affect the question. Nor was it which was painted— NEGROES BOUGHT AND SOLD necessary to discuss the question whether slavery was on COMMISSION.' A white man sat in the door-in all cases and under all circumstances an evil, or way, reading, and another, near one of the windows, whether, in all cases, slaveholders were inexcusable offenders against the rule of right. It is enough for me was sweeping the floor of the yard at the end of the that slavery is inconsistent with the peace, the strength. house, and two good-looking young women were lookthe prosperity and happiness of the community at pres- ing out of the windows of their prison-house. This was ent, and that either slavery or the republic must another horrible sight to me, and again I felt myself perish.

slaves, and I told him. He rather agreed with me. Americans, pretended republicans, attend in that house, He expressed his satisfaction with what he was pleased in open day, on such a business? It is a dreadful thing. to call the fair and rational manner in which I treated The last time I came up the river, I passed the first the subject, and expressed his opinion that if those five days in reading, or in talking with my son. We views of the question could be presented to the minds had many fellow-passengers, but no one spoke to me, of the people generally, the terrible and irritating subject might be got rid of. He at the same time confess- them. I said, at length, to my son, 'This is the first ed, that at the South, the people would not allow me to utter such sentiments; that though he and some others some one on board that knew me.' It seemed plain could listen to them patiently and without offence, the however, that at this time not one of the passengers majority would not, especially from a Northerner. knew me, or wished to know. This state of things But he said I might discuss the Bible question in his continued till we had got past Leavenworth, in Kansas. State, and have large audiences, and he gave me an The evening after, when we had got above the daninvitation to visit his neighborhood, and deliver a se-gerons districts, a fellow-passenger said, 'Mr. Barker, ries of lectures. His behavior was courteous and gen-will you sing us a song?' I was astonished; some one tlemanly during the whole of the journey. He was, in did know me, then. By and by another spoke, and general, honest in argument. When he found a post- then another, and another, and I at last found out that tion untenable, he gave it up with a good grace; when there was scarcely a person on the boat, male or female, he found an argument unsound, he relinquished it, and that did not know me. After this, I had frequent conreally seemed desirous to know the truth. Some smal-versations, sometimes with men who were rude, illler men, who gathered round us once, would have had mannered, unfair, untruthful, unmanly; sometimes him resort to abuse or ridicule, but he would not, and with better and more agreeable persons. The master his example seemed to have a good effect on some of was one who said he was a Northern man by birth them. They seemed to think that if one whom they and education, and had spent seven years in the South. rather looked up to treated a person respectfully, they He was the meanest of the mean.

very company was of quite a different etamp. He was the Kentuckian in education and refinement, but quite but poorly dressed, and had been but indifferently edu- his equal in candor and forbearance. For a time, we eated, and he was not an example of perfect tempe- talked about the Constitution, and about the meaning rance, though I never saw him drunk, nor even bor- of the oath to support it, -- about freedom of speech, a dering on drunkenness. He came on board at one of guarantied by the Constitution, and the impossibility the Kansas landings, in company with the leader or of reconciling freedom of speech with slavery and descommander of the company, named Curry. They were potism; but our longest talk was about slavery. He attended at the landing by a dozen or fifteen of their acknowledged that slavery was attended with terrible followers, most of whom seemed to be drunk, and some difficulties, dangers and disadvantages, and that it of whom were very boisterous. They were perpetually would be well for the country if it were quietly rid of it. calling out, five or six at a time, 'Curry, good-by,' He said that masters in general did not use their slaves 'Safe journey, Curry; '-Curry this, and Curry that, well. 'There are a few,' said he, 'that rule them and Curry every thing. The boat stuck at the land- by kindness, by appeals to their self-respect and love ing, and the sailors had some difficulty in getting her of approbation, by small rewards and timely commenaffoat, and the noise of the drunken rowdies made it dations; but masters generally, who have large plan difficult for the sailors to hear the orders of the mate. tations, put their servants into the hands of orders. Some one-one of the passengers, I believe-at length and they rule them by force and terror; and that never said, 'Shut up; the men can't hear the mate for your answers well. The slaves thus managed will work whe noise.' Immediately, one of them draw a pistol, and watched, but the moment they are out of sight of the prepared to fire at the offender; but another, less overseer, they do next to nothing. They get careless drunk, seized his arm, and dragged him away.

I made up my mind to have some talk with Curry as thing goes wrong. Then follows more punishmen soon as we should be fairly on our way, but I found Sometimes the innecent are punished, a him too reserved and shy. But I got into conversation guilty : but it is of little avail. I have a few servants, with his subaltern. At first, we talked of Kansas and said he, 'but I seldom speak harshly to them, unless the doings of the armed bands that had gone thither. they do something very bad. I treat them as huma He did not much like the work. It was neither pleas- beings. I tell them what I want done, and they do i ant nor profitable. He had spent part of his time in If I am not in a hurry to have the job finished, I tell done but little fighting, and did not intend to do any them so; and they work with all their might. And your opinions, prejudices, habits and tastes are in favor how proud and happy a good word of slavery, I suppose? ' He said, 'They are.' 'Well. But I don't like slavery. There is some I am a Northerner, and all my opinions and tastes and about such property. One's mind cannot be fully a feelings are in favor of freedom. Most of what I have ease about it. Slaveholders generally have unsettled

THE LIBERATOR, heard about slavery has been against it. Will you tell ne just what you have seen of the institution, and all that you know of its working? Tell me what particular advantages it has over free society. I would really like to understand the subject.' He readily consented to become my teacher, and we chose out a place where we could sit alone, and he began. 'Well, negroes are not In March last, I came to this place, and after a few fit for freedom. They would not work if they were not days' sojourn, resolved, if my family should concur, to forced; and they could not govern themselves nor make it my home. Since then, I have been repeatedly take care of themselves. And what could we do with up and down the Missouri in the St. Louis and Omaha them if they were set at liberty? There would be steamers, skirting Nebraska and Kansas, and going no living. They are happy as they are. They don't through the heart of Missouri. On every journey, I want to be free. You could not persuade them to leave have heard conversations about slavery, abolitionism, their masters. When they run off, they often come and Kansas, and generally, it has fallen to my lot to back. They are better off than the free laborers in On one voyage, I had a lengthy Northern cities, and a vast deal better off than the peo-Georgian who was not a slaveholder, but the son of a vent slaves from running away; that they had patrols, slaveholder, and an officer in one of the pro-slavery and particular regulations about passes; that they had laws against teaching slaves to read and write, lest The Kentuckian was an educated and cultivated they should learn something about the free States and man, and, so far as I could see, a gentleman ; and he Canada ; that whites from the North were not allowed neither drank whiskey, nor chewed tobacco, nor disfig- to talk to the slaves; that no man was allowed to speak ured his sentences with oaths and curses. He was, besides, good-tempered and tolerant, and fair and hon-to negroes, and that the Fugitive Slave Law was conorable in his reasoning. He had heard me talking with sidered necessary to get the runaways back. How is

We did not talk long on this subject.

Severe laws, &c. &c. 'But,' sain he, 'you know the On slavery, we talked longer. He was annoyed at Bible sanctions slavery.' 'I am aware of that,' I anthe anti-slavery agitation, and thought it was doing a swered. 'That settles the question,' said my teacher. vast amount of harm. He acknowledged, however, 'Yes,' said I, 'for those who take the Bible as an authat slavery was a difficult and troublesome affair, but thority.' 'You surely don't disbelieve the Bible,' said contended that it was lawful, and that the North had he. 'Not the whole of it,' I replied ; 'but I don't reno right to meddle with it. I contended that the North had a right to speak its mind on any subject; that this all-perfect being. I do not, therefore, think a thing was guarantied by the Constitution; that men would right because the Bible sanctions it, or think it wreng speak their minds on such subjects, and that it was because the Bible forbids it. I am not a Jew, nor am vain to try to hinder them ; that every subject of im- I a Christian. The Bible, to me, is of no more authorportance would be discussed in its time-thoroughly ity than the Koran, or the Book of Mormon.' 'Then I discussed; that those which were not discussed in one must give you up. I can't prove slavery right, only age would be discussed in another; and that every by the scriptures.' But would you carry slavery as thing that could not bear discussion must ultimately far as the Bible would carry it? The Bible authorises pass away. I said one of the most suspicious things the enslavement of whites as well as blacks. It auabout slavery was, that it would not bear discussion. thorises the Jews to hold each other in slavery, and to We, I said, in the North, have no fear that free discus- make slaves, chattel slaves, of all the world besides. sion will overthrow liberal institutions. A Southerner If the Bible principle were fully carried out, all the may advocate slavery in every free State of the Union, Gentiles-that is, all the world, except the Jews, ourand no where would the people think their free institu- selves among the rest-would have to be slaves.' He tions endangered. But as for the South, it must either doubted. I gave him the passage. He was surprised. put down freedom of speech throughout the country, or He then asked me my reasons for not believing the Bileave the North, or allow the North to rule, and let ble, &c. He seemed never before to have met with a slavery go. Besides, in any case, slavery will disap- man who did not believe the Bible, - who was neither pear. It has already disappeared in all those countries Jew nor Christian, -and he was very anxious to know that take the lead in civilization. It has disappeared in England, France and Germany. Holland, Sweden, ing more to say on slavery.

would be folly to suppose it could prevail for ever here. who used the slaves that came into his hands so cruel-Even here we have proof that it is but a transitory state ly, that most of them ran away, and who was so disof society. It once existed in New York, New Jersey, liked by many of the neighbors on that account, that Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and the rest of the old they would neither sell him a slave nor lend him one

be so in the future. And in its progress, slavery, and a little larger, by the hand. A woman, his wife, I arbitrary rule, and absolute power, whether in the suppose, stood near, with a child in her arms, and four Church, the State, or the family, must all disappear. others clustering round her, holding on by her dress. It is no use to say that slavery would live if the anti- A coarse, ill-natured, vulgar man, a passenger, landed slavery agitation were put down, for it cannot be put there. He was the legal owner of the whole—the hus down. You cannot yourself believe that it is possible band and wife, and their seven children. They were to silence the advocates of freedom. An attempt to si- his cattle. He was breeding and rearing them for the lence them would only increase their numbers and in-flame their zeal. He granted it was too late now. I volting jests on the scene; but I felt very strange. It

first to increase and spread, and it will increase and We frequently saw groups of slaves at the landings spread till slavery disappears. No power in the coun- on Sundays ; slaves of various ages, but not often of try can prevent its disappearance. It is destined to both sexes. We saw very few females. The young perish; and the only question with those who are re- men were, generally, but coarsely and meanly clad. ally friends to the country should be, How may we get Their clothes seldom seemed clean, and they were not He spoke of intemperance, the inconsistency, the merry and playful; but in general they seemed sad,

> strangely, sadly, horribly affected. I had never seen would dispose of slavery and the such a sight before. How in the

The man with whom I talked most was a Southerner, The Georgian who had served in the Kansas pro-sla- a Georgian, and a slaveholder. He seemed inferior to too, and let the master's property go to ruin. Every the Indians in Kansas and Nebraska. He had them to take their time. If I am in a hurry, I tel You are a Southerner, and all I commend them. And it is really delightful to see He said, 'They are.' 'Well, But I don't like slavery. There is something wrong

and unpleasant feelings on the subject. They have the procuring of a comfortable livelihood and home is doubts and misgivings about holding men as property, that they have not about holding oxen or horses. Besides, they feel such property is uncertain. I believe with you, that slavery will go down—that it will pass away. I do not think it will go down so soon as you suppose. It will probably last some forty or fifty years; but not much longer. I confess I like such property. There is no kind of property I like so well as slaves and land-plantation property. Yet I can't enjoy it properly. I would not leave my property to

I was coming from home, I saw a sale advertised, and as there were some negroes among the property, I attended it, with the intention of purchasing a female hand. I found one there. She was very black, and any thing but good looking; and she seemed cowed and gloomy. I saw she had something wrapped up to be a significant of the south of Nebraska line, they discovered a newly-made mound of earth, which looked as if it was the grave of some dead artilled to the south of t

He acknowledged that many of the slaves were discontented, and would be glad to escape from bondage—that the Southern States, so long as they held slaves, would not keep pace with the free States in population and wealth; but still be did not see how the still see that other surrounding circumstances favored. and wealth; but still, he did not see how the evil was to be done away. I told him how I thought it might State men were going up into Nebraska. On the

of man to the institution.

board the Missouri river steamers, are treated worse-are provided with worse food, worse lodgings, with worse accommodations of all kinds, and are hectored than any class of white men with which I was ever ac quainted, convicts in State prisons not excepted. They are generally Dutch or Irish, though at times an Eugishman gets among them. The mate on board a boat that was up here about a week ago not only cursed and swore at the hands, but repeatedly struck and kicked The editor says :them. A friend of mine told me that he saw him kick would have been punished as mutiny, I suppose. But to persuade him to remain, but he refused to place himis perfectly astounding.

Any British statesman that should give ear for self again under a man who had once struck him.

less the product of slavery. The second clerk of the very distinctly understand that they must not look

propriety of political action,—though I am pleased that S. J. May, F. Douglass, and ethers, have begun to vote,—though I think the denunciations of such men as J. R. Giddings, Charles Sumner, Theodore Parker, H. W. Beecher, &c., which I have heard or read from some .

We believe that if it were proposed to import of the old anti-slavery lecturers, the extreme of fanati-cism,—I yet, as heretofore, agree with you as to the cite more of horror and dismay, than an offer to evil of slavery, the desirableness of freedom, and the necessity of doing all that justice and wisdom, all that conscience and humanity require us to do to make librepuguance from such an overture. Yours, very respectfully and affectionately.

JOSEPH BARKER.

THE HOPEDALE COMMUNITY.

This is a great and excellent social-reform institution.

Although it has often been proved that religious lt is so because it is radical and world-wide in its scope, and has the welfare of all in its aims. Its work is one examination before they are issued, in order that every thing in them unfavorable to slavery may be every thing in them unfavorable to slavery may be and has the welfare of all in its aims. Its work is one of true philanthropy. The writer knows, from a long of true philanthropy. The writer knows, from a long expunged, yet there are many persons personal acquaintance with the projectors and leading North who are unwilling to believe that They deserve abundant success ; and if they fall to re- stances which came under my own observation :alize it, it must be because their effort is not duly appropriated by other good persons, whose aid and support Nashville, Tennessee. While there, I was engagalize it, it must be because their effort is not duly apmay reasonably be demanded. Many such bestow their ed on a book entitled 'Learning to Comeans to promote good things—Freedom, Peace, Temerance, &c .- yet they stand aloof from this institu- ee in Nashville.

until it is done, there will be war, violence, slavery, few years ago, upon this subject of slavery. The poverty and crime, more and more aggravated, and without remedy. Parties may elect Presidents, and lished by the Southern Methodists for the publicaects may multiply ; but these evils and scourges will tion of sects may multiply; but these evils and socurges will still remain. The dizzy whirl of the Presidential cam-still remain. The dizzy whirl of the Presidential cam-are, as slavery and Union are said to be, one and paign, now over, like all others, leaves the people where they started, or perhaps more degraded by its dissipation. When soberness shall again rest on the public mind, the better portion will be prepared to lise.

pecuniary ability. Thousands would do very much if they possessed the means; but, as it is, they must wait in putience the chances of the future. Hopedale is

rendered comparatively easy for all. An equality and superiority of advantages are there enjoyed not to be found elsewhere. This Community is a worthy example to the world, and we trust the attention of the seri ous-minded may be more and more drawn to it.

[Special Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.] LETTER FROM KANSAS. LAWRENCE, (K. T.) Oct. 20, 1856.

my sons in that shape. I had rather leave them other property, and give them professions. The dragoons which were sent by Gor. Geary to guard the northern entrance into the Territory, and the northern entrance into the Territory, have been busily engaged in a very interesting search for Gen. Lane and some pieces of cannon than others. The children of a master are generally said to have been buried by Redpath when he often sell their own children. They sell them oftener than others. The children of a master are generally known to be his, and when such children are born to a master, it is next to impossible to keep the fact from the wife. Then the mother of such children is ill-used, and the children too, unless they are sent away. As a coming from home, I saw a sale advertised, and as there were some negroes among the property. I at-

and gloomy. I saw she had something wrapped up in her lap, and I opened the wrapper to see what it was. It was a little child, quite yellow. 'Hallo!' said I, 'what's this?' 'That is my trouble,' answered the woman. 'Your master's, eh?' said I. 'Yes,' said the lady of the cabin replied that it was the grave the lady of the cabin replied that it was the grave. she. 'Missis has been putting on about it, and master of a poor old nigger, who had followed the north has sent me away.' The woman and her child went for sent me away.' The woman and her child went for them, but thinking they would not be sold for some time, I went away on some other business; and while I went away on some other business; and while I went away on some other business; and while I went to work with pickaxe and spade to find the annual. But they discovered that it was the grave. time, I went away on some other business; and while I was a way, they were sold. Such cases are very common. Most slaveholders have children by slaves. Many keep slave women on purpose. I spoke of a Southerner who with brought a slave woman and five children—his own children—into Ohio, and placed them on a farm, and the children—into Ohio, and placed them on a farm, and the components on them. He said such connectively such connectively such cases of the connective of the con settled some property on them. He said such connections were quite common. He mentioned the case of logical manner, there would be far more chance a man of first-rate talents, of superior virtue, and of for success. But, speaking seriously on this subthe highest reputation, who had lately taken a colored woman into these questionable relations. He makes no secret of the matter. He has, in consequence, fallen in people's estimation; but no one says anything to him about it.

such a result. Some two weeks ago, a few Fre be disposed of, and he seemed rather inclined to agree road they overtook a negro, and on questioning with me; but added, that in his opinion, nothing could be done at present. People in the South are so excited and irritated, that they will not hear a word about their wagon. They were Northern free men themselves, and of course could not resist such an emancipation. A man would risk his life to propose appeal, so he was taken into their wagon. They to discuss the subject.

And many more things my fellow-passengers said, who, although the wagon and the men were going that I thought might be of use to your readers; but not being able to write them down at the time, they have second any wind the wagon for arms. Instead of arms, they found have second any wind. have escaped my mind. But the conversations proved to me, that there were those in the South who see and feel, to some extent, that slavery is an evil—that it is endangering the peace and prosperity of the nation—that it favors vice—that it is necessarily cruel, and Governor. Others say that they were taken prisoners to Lecompton. Should this he so, they will the real this perit to investible following. that it savers vice—that it is necessarily cruel, and oners to Lecompton. Should this be so, they will doubtless be tried for negro-stealing, and if found I could not but observe that the common sailors on such cases made and provided.'

worse accommodations of all kinds, and are hectored with more insolence, and ruled with more inhumanity—
ground railread now than there would be if we had peace, for obvious reasons.

ENGLAND AND THE SLAVE STATES.

The London Morning Star warns the Southern States of the American Union, in case of dissolution, ' not to dream of annexation to England.

them. A friend of mine told me that he saw him are an Irishman in the belly, and then strike him over the head with such force that the blood flew out of his ears and nose, and the insulted man durst not answer a recisited, will form a union of some sort with word. He also saw him strike an Englishman,—the England. In all probability these are the mere ravings of passion. But if we could conceive it only Englishman in the service. The Englishman ravings of passion. But if we could conceive it made no reply. A blow, or even a rebuke in return, would have been punished as muliny I suppose. But would have been punished as mutiny, I suppose. But the went at once to the clerk, demanded his wages, and hour in any man's breast, betokens an ignorance left the boat at the next landing. The clerk tried hard of the state of public feeling in this country that

I suppose those habits of some of the mates of those deamers are got on the plantations. They are doubtvessel referred to above cursed one of the sailors, and threatened to kick him into the river, while I stood by, simply because the poor fellow had mistaken his direction as to the spot to which he should roll a barrel.

In southeast the product of slavery, which is all their fellow-citi-In conclusion, though I disagree with you as to the zens in the free States wish them to do, but they

We believe that if it were proposed to import conscience and humanity require us to do, to make lib-would not shrink with instinctive and shuddering

> From the New York Tribune. SOUTHERN CENSORSHIP OF BOOKS.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune. Sin: - Although it has often been proved that religious eve that such is minds of this movement, that they are among the most the fact. No one, however, who has lived in the enlightened and worthy people any where to be found. South can doubt it. Allow me to give several in-Last April, I was employed as a compositor in the Southern Methodist Publishing House, located at On page 84 of this work, in the tion, which includes in its wholeness every branch of moral reform. Why should they not prefer the greater to the less? Why should they not take hold of a cause which has every good to recommend it, and the spread of whose principles will fill the earth with harmony and editor, and is not published in the Southern edition. The instance is a passage stating that Wilherforce died on the very night that the House of Commons agreed that every slave in the British Colonies should be free, and slavery be abolished of whose principles will fill the earth with harmony and editor, and is not published in the Southern edition. of whose principles will fill the earth with harmony and chief the surface of the quires a different religion from that man life and duty.

Innee in regard to the peculiar institution is the new politics and new ideas of human life and duty.

Innee in regard to the peculiar institution is the price price price in regard to the peculiar institution is the new politics and new ideas.

Such a work cannot be accomplished speedily. But Church, you will recollect, was rent in twain, a church politic price price in regard to the peculiar institution is the peculiar institution is the new politics and new ideas of human life and duty. religious works which should s ten to the truths which the reformer has to utter.

It happens that the persons best qualified for this reform are generally of the poorer class, who, though they have the right heart and ready hand, yet lack the persons that the persons best qualified for this reform are generally of the poorer class, who, though they have the right heart and ready hand, yet lack the persons that even in an institution of a section person that the persons that even in an institution of a section class contained the persons that even in an institution of a section class contained the persons that even in an institution of a section class contained the propositors are from the North, and the pressure that even in an institution of a section class contained to the compositors are from the North, and the pressure that the propositors are from the North, and the pressure that the persons that the pressure is the proof-readers, the Superintendent and the engineer, are also Northerness. It the pressure is the proof-readers, the superintendent and the engineer, are also Northerness. It the pressure is the proof-readers, the superintendent and the engineer, are also Northerness. It the pressure is the proof-readers, the superintendent and the engineer, are also Northerness. It the pressure is the proof-readers, the superintendent and the engineer, are also Northerness. It the pressure is the pressure is the pressure is the pressure in the North and the pressure is the pressure is the pressure in the North and the pressure is the pressure is the pressure in the North and the pressure is the pressure is the pressure in the North and the pressure is the pressure is the pressure in the North and the pressure is the pressure is the pressure in the North and the pressure is from the North, and without assistance from 'greasy' Northern chanics.' For we see that in all the departm in putience the chances of the future. Hopedale is fortunate in this matter. A few men of capital and business talent generously devote them to establish business talent generously devote them to establish business and furnish employment. This is a great advery, down to negro-driving and negro-breeding, Northern skill and energy are laid under heavy vantage to the less favored, and through their aid,

AYER'S

Are curing the Sick to an extent ten before known of any Medicine,

INVALIDS, READ AND JUDGE FOR TODDER TULES HAUEL, Esq. the well-known perfense of the Philadelphia, whose choice produce are most as

when they are known.

the venerable Chancellor WARDLAW, with the last last April, 1854,—
15th April, 1854, coas. You

JOHN P. BEATTY, Esq., Sec. of the Pens. Rail *Srs.: I take pleasure in adding of your medicines, having derived of your medicines, having derived

The widely renowned S. S. STEVENS, M. D. of W. "Having used your CATHARTIC PRIS in m from experience, that they are an invaluable p of disordered functions of the liver tion, costiveness, and the they are a surer remedy ourgative remedy purgative remedy is required, i Pills to the public, as superior They are sure in their operation which make them an invaluable for many years known your Ch medicine in the world, and these that admirable preparation for the

"DR. J. C. AYER. Dear Sir: I have with scro'ala in its worst form, and nor and an untold amount of suffering, h in a few weeks by your Pills. With write, can only be imagined when you

write, can only be imagined and how long.

and how long.

"Never until now have I been free from this landsome of in some shape. At times it attacked my eyes, and make most blind, besides the unendurable pain; at clear it of the scalp of my head, and destroyed my lain; and hab a partly hold all my days; connectimes it came out in my forms. kept it for months a raw sere.

"About hine weeks ago I commenced taking you conpills, and now an entirely free from the compiant. My you
well, my skin is fair, and my hair has commenced agrowth; all of which makes me feel already a new year.

"Hoping this statement may be the means of converging mation that shall do good to others, I am, with very sain
of gratitude,

Yours, &c.,

**All: November 1.

"I have known the above-named Maria Ricker from he cale
hood, and her statement is strictly true.

Overseer of the Portsmouth Manufacturing S.

CAPT. JOEL DRAFF.

JOEL PRATT, of the ship Marion, writes from here, 20th April, 1854,—
"Your Fills have cured me from a billone stack whit we from derangement of the Liver, which had become very sens. I had failed of any relief by my Physician, and fun my remedy I could try; but a few doese of your Pills have employ restored me to health. I have given them to my didne for worms, with the best effects. They were promptly cust, I recommended them to a friend for continuess, which aid minds him for months; he told me in a few days they had crest had You make the best medicine in the world, and I m few You.

Read this from the distinguished Solicitor of the

"Sin: I have great estisfaction and family have been very number by wife was cared, two years of cough, by your CLERAY PACON.

The couple of the couple of the couple of the Industria and Cremedy for these complaints, tirely cured me from a dysper grown upon me for some years: 1

LEAVITT THANTER! "Dr. J. C. Atke. Honored Sh: I have more of the Cathard Pilla left me by your agest, and has less of the Cathard by them of the dresiful Rheumation under with he found me suffering. The first deer relieved me, and sie sais quent doses have entirely removed the disease. He is better health now than for some years before, which latitudes easily to the effects of your Cathard Phila.

Yours with great respect.

LCINS R MITCALP.

The above are all from persons who are publicly known was bey reside, and who would not make these statements without

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Yan. Sold by

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BY MRS. KATE E. B. PICKARD. WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY REV. S. J. MAT. AND A

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF SETH CONCELLS, BY WM. H. FURNESS, DD.

DETER STILL was kidnapped in early child P from the door-etep of his home in New Jet for more than forty years he was a slave in Keil and Alabama; at last, he purchased his freedint his elow accumulation of extra labor, and, returning the region of his birth, found his yet surviving methods to the property of the property of the states. The property of the and his numerous brothers and sisters, near Philadelphia. His wife and three ch near Philadelphia. His with attempted to enagent the pilotage of Seth Conckiin, attempted to enagent were recaptured at Vincennes, Indiana. Peter and diately set about collecting the means for their pa-chase. The sum demanded for them was excitain \$5000—and would have discouraged almost say of your thin Peter Still. Yet the atrong social feel.

\$5000—and would have discouraged armses, man than Peter Still. Yet the atrong social feiling and the energy of his race were strikingly nashing in his untiring perseverance, which was crowned with success, and Peter had the unspeakable pleasard bringing his household to a free home, where they an quietly enjoy their own fireside, free from the mast's frown and the driver's lash.

The writer of this narrative was a highly estend teacher in the Female Seminary at Tuccumbia, Alabma, who had every opportunity to acquire a promise knowledge of all the prominent facts and circumstant which she has narrated. We can promise the layer exciting adventure very much in this volume to gish exciting adventure very much in this beginner to fifth. exciting adventure very much in this volume to gub fy their taste: and all those who really desire to shad om the heights and depths of that Iniquity which threatening the destruction of our Republic, may to it in the assurance that they will find in it and uable information, given with the strictest regard in

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